The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

MR. FILLMORE'S DEATH IN CONGRESS.

SUPPLY TRAINS FROM RED CLOUD'S AGENCY—GEN. BUTLER AS A CHAMPION OF THE CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The House having decided to adjourn out of respect for the memory of Millard Fillmore, no business was transacted but the formal introduction of bills under the usual Monday call of States. Notable among these bills were a bill providing that women employed in the Government departments shall receive the same compensation for the same service as is given to men, and a new bill by Mr. Packard, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices, providing for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and for the free transmission of newspapers within the counties of their publication. The Post Office Committee are not discouraged by the recent defeat of their general bill, and in this bill of Mr. Packard's have again brought before the House the third section of the Franking bill. Gen. Butler introduced a bill, with a somewhat curious title in view of pending proceedings, called "A bill to protect persons acting in the interest of the United States."

NEWS FROM RED CLOUD'S AGENCY.

Dispatches have been received this afternoon from Cheyenne, stating that three supply trains have just arrived from the Red Cloud and the Whetstone Agencies. The trains have been on the route between Cheyenne and these agencies during the entire period of the recent Indian hostilities, but encountered no opposition from Indians. The conductor of the trains reports that the Minneconjons and the Sans Arcs Sioux, who are the real cause of the recent threatened hostilities, and one of whom killed Appleton, have left for the North country, having been unable to induce any of the Ogalallas and Brules to accompany them. There are now sixteen companies of infantry and cavalry at these agencies, besides a well-drilled company of faithful Indians. No further trouble is apprehended.

BUTLER AND THE MOIETY QUESTION.

Gen. Butler has in preparation a speech upon the moiety question, in which he will undertake to defend at length the action of the Treasury and Customs officers in connection with the suits and seizures which have recently received so much public mention. Gen. Butler claims to be able to show that the officers had full warrant for all of their actions, and will insist that the Customs officers shall be protected in the performance of their duties.

THE OCEAN BANK INVESTIGATION.

The subcommittee on Banking and Currency that went to New-York to take testimony concerning the Ocean Bank have returned, and will continue the investigation here. Mr. Calender, formerly a bank examiner, will appear before the committee to-morrow, it is expected. The statement telegraphed from New-York, that the existence of a conspiracy to wind up the bank and make Davis Receiver was discovered to have been formed long ago, was shown to the Chairman of the committee, who declined to say whether it was true or not. Those who have been interested in pushing on the examination into this bank business claim that the testimony taken in New-York was damaging to the Receiver and to the Ex-Controller. It is also claimed that the present Controller, Mr. Knox, is acquitted of any connection with the affairs of the bank, except such as was in the direct line of his official duty.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

The Ways and Means Committee have been awaiting the return of Mr. Dawes and the conclusion of the moiety investigation to take into consideration the papers relating to the Sanborn contracts. It is understood that the committee will invite Secretary Richardson, Mr. Banfield, Mr. Bliss, and other gentlemen who have been connected with the making and execution of the contracts, to make any statements they may deem necessary or desirable. Whatever these officers say to the committee will be in the nature of argument to sustain the method of executing the law of 1872, and no new disclosure of facts will be made. The facts that relate to the connection of any officers of the Government with the contracts are all published, and whatever difference of opinion arises will be in regard to the conclusions based upon the facts. The custom of letting contracts to collect revenues prevailed in the Treasury Department when Mr. Boutwell became Secretary. He was satisfied of the impolicy and unlawfulness of the contracts, and abrogated all that were outstanding. But when Congress, by express enactment, authorized such contracts, they were certainly not unlawful, and, for the impolicy of the legislation Congress, and not the executive officers, is responsible. The collusion between any members of Congress and parties wishing to enter into this collection business to get the bill passed under which the contracts are made, and to procure the contracts afterward, is another subject worth investigating, perhaps, though the Committee has not been instructed to extend its inquiries in that direction.

REORGANIZATION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Civil Service Committee of the House are engaged in the work of framing a bill to reorganize the Treasury service. The details of the proposed bill are not yet decided upon fully, but it is quite certain that a thorough reorganization of the department, which has far outgrown the capacity of the original organization, may be made by authority of Congress with great advantage to the efficiency of the civil service, and probably some economy in expenditures can be secured at the same time.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE AND CONNECTICUT.

Such news as has been received here from New-Hampshire is of quite an encouraging character for the success of the Republican State ticket. There is a great deal of indifference, apparently, as to the result. No one seems to regard the decision of the contest there as having much relation to the more general elections which are to take place next Fall. Recent political events outside the State of New-Hampshire seem to have had but little influence on politics there, and the Republicans here are generally inclined to expect a very light vote on both sides, with about the usual Republican majority. The news from Connecticut is also of a favorable character.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL—ONE OF THE JAY COOKE LOSSES.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day decided to report the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, with a recommendation that the House do not concur in some of them, and ask for a committee of conference. The committee has agreed to insert an item in the Deficiency bill appropriating $11,350 to make good to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan's Home in the District of Columbia the loss sustained by that institution through the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., with whom last year's appropriation was deposited. The committee will also make the usual provision for this charity in the Sundry Civil Expenses bill for the next fiscal year.

PROPOSED COUNCIL ON MATTERS OF ART.

The joint resolution introduced by Representative Cox to-day provides for a council on matters of art, consisting of John Duran, Geo. A. Baker, Danford R. Gifford, Eastman Johnson, and H. R. Brown, to whom shall be submitted, in connection with the Joint Committee on Library, all designs and proposals for paintings or statues ordered by Congress, a majority of whom, in connection with said committee, shall decide upon the artist to be selected as well as upon the subject matter of such designs or proposals, except when otherwise expressed in the law authorizing the same; and that no compensation be attached to said service except ordinary expenses in going to and returning from Washington. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Library.

BILLS RELATING TO CUSTOMS DUTIES.

A bill introduced by Representative Merriam today proposes to repeal all acts and parts of acts requiring duties to be assessed upon commission, brokerage, cost of transportation, inland or overland, or by sea, on coverings of goods when included in the same shipment, transhipment, and other like costs, and incidental expenses incurred in packing and shipping foreign merchandise, such charges hereafter not to be made a dutiable element in the cost of foreign merchandise. Representative Cox's bill prohibits the allowance of a rebate of duty in consequence of breakage on polished plate glass, rough plate glass, grained glass, crown glass, and looking-glass plates, but in lieu thereof a deduction of five per cent. on the duties on such glass shall be made.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President has signed the act extending the time for the completion of the Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay and Lake Champlain Canal, in the State of Wisconsin, and also the act making appropriations to pay the operators of the Government telegraph connecting the departments with the two Houses of Congress.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following were the Customs receipts for the week ending Feb. 28: New-York, $2,017,365; Boston, $311,920; Philadelphia, $151,882; Baltimore, $140,196.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Jas. A. Chesley has been detached from the Juniata and ordered to the Kansas. Lieut. R. R. Ingersoll has been detached from the Kansas and ordered to the Juniata. Passed Assistant Surgeon G. P. Bradley has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Washington and ordered to the Boston Navy-yard.

THE HOWARD COURT OF INQUIRY.

The President has directed that Cols. Nelson A. Miles, Fifth Infantry, and Geo. Getty, Third Artillery, be assigned as members of the Howard Court of Inquiry in addition to the officers originally assigned to that duty. This increases the number of the members of the court from five to seven.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business, to-day, were: Currency, $3,662,216; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $51,390,000; coin, $84,346,857, including $41,241,700 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Senate Judiciary Committee held a long session to-day on the Civil Rights bill without taking final action on it.

GEN. M'COOK'S NOMINATION.

The Senate Committee on Territories closed the hearing of testimony in connection with the contest over the nomination of Gen. McCook to be Governor of Colorado, and will probably decide how they will report his nomination within a few days.

STAMPS ISSUED.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General issued to Postmasters during February ordinary postage stamps valued at $1,222,697; ordinary stamped envelopes, $318,893 87; postal cards, $54,760; official postage stamps and stamped envelopes, $36,216 30—the total value of all the issues being $1,632,567 17, an increase of $255,514 96, or more than eighteen and one-half per cent., over February, 1873. Deducting the amount received for official stamps, &c., and the increase in the ordinary issues over the corresponding month of last year, the result shows an increase of nearly sixteen per cent. The unusual demand for postage stamps is largely attributed by officials of the department to the abolition of the franking privilege, as the increase heretofore has averaged less than seven per cent.

DECISION BY THE LAND OFFICE.

In the case of Thomas Aurrecoechea against Duncan Sinclair *et al.*, concerning a claim for 1,000 acres of land in Las Pocitas Grant, Cal., the Commissioner of the General Land Office has rendered a decision rejecting the claim of Aurrecoechea.

THE ARMED MINING EXPEDITION TO BE STOPPED.

The Secretary of War has written a letter to the Governor of Montana, saying that the proposed mining expedition from a point in that Territory to the Indian country, alluded to in circulars recently forwarded by Gen. Custer to the War Department, will not be permitted to move. The reason for opposing such an expedition into the Indian country is because of the great probability which would attend it of seriously aggravating the Indian troubles already in existence.

NO SERIOUS HOSTILITIES WITH THE INDIANS EXPECTED.

Notwithstanding the reports of troubles with the wild Sioux of the Mineconjons, San-Arcs, and Unchapas bands, official information received at the Interior Department does not justify the belief that there will be serious hostilities.

THE SNOW-BOUND TRAINS ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—All the freight trains caught in the snow blockade have been abandoned for the present in Summit Valley. The snow is twenty-five feet deep on the level. Several snow-plows and engines are off the track. One Eastern-bound passenger train is still at Alta. A Western-bound passenger train is at Reno. Other Western-bound passenger trains lie at Toano. One Eastern-bound passenger train lies at Halleck's. At Cisco over six feet of snow has fallen during the present storm.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 9.—A passenger train from the West, due at Ogden yesterday morning, arrived at noon to-day. Reports from the West say more snow has fallen, and that yesterday there were two trains at Reno. A snow-plow is off the track between Reno and Truckee. Two trains are snow-bound between Summit and Cisco. A snow-plow is off the track, and a passenger on the side-track, near Alta. An East-bound passenger train is side-tracked at Elko.

MURDER IN KANSAS.

A MAN KILLED, AND HIS BODY HIDDEN IN THE CELLAR OF HIS STORE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 9.—A special dispatch from Topeka, Kan., gives an account of a horrible murder there on Thursday night, but which was not discovered till Saturday evening. It appears that Daniel Farris, the keeper of a grocery on Sixth avenue, on the east side of the city, had been missing for a couple of days, and suspicion of foul play being aroused, several officers visited the store Saturday afternoon, and found Frank Olds and his son Fred in possession. On being closely questioned they gave contradictory statements, and were arrested. The premises were searched, and the dead body of Farris was found under a heap of potatoes in the cellar, with a bullet hole through the head and the throat cut. An inquest was held to-day, and the facts elicited lead to the belief that Fred Olds committed the murder, though the evidence against him is not positive. The investigation will be resumed to-day. Frank Olds, the father, drives an express wagon. His son Frank is a wild, idle boy. Farris came from Indianapolis about a year ago. He leaves two children in that city. His wife died some time ago. Great excitement prevails among all classes of citizens, nothing of so atrocious a character having occurred in Kansas since the Bender murders.

THE MOIETIES QUESTION.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

WHAT MR. SCHULTZ KNOWS OF THE STORY & CO. $100,000 CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Jackson Schultz, of New-York, was again to-day two hours before the Committee on Ways and Means, on the matter of the moiety investigation. Mr. Schultz was very closely cross-examined by the committee as to the details of the cases concerning which he has previously testified. He paid especial attention to the case of Rufus Story & Co. He testified that he had himself seen the check of the firm for $100,000 paid in settlement of this suit. In answer to a question whether this $100,000 did not include a fee of $20,000 to the counsel of Story & Co., Mr. Schultz replied that the counsel had previously received his fee in a separate payment of $19,000. It would appear that there is a discrepancy, then, of $20,000 between the amount paid by the firm in the settlement of this suit and the amount reported to have been received by the Secretary of the Treasury. The check was made to the order of the counsel for Story & Co. Mr. Dawes returned this morning, but since Mr. Kelley has presided during this entire investigation, he declined, out of courtesy, to act as Chairman. The acceptance by Mr. Dawes of the appointment on the committee to attend the funeral of Ex-President Fillmore, which takes him away from the House and from the charge of this investigation again for several days, after the long absence from which he returned to-day, receives some adverse comment.

MR. SCHULTZ CONTINUES HIS STATEMENT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Mr. Dawes having returned to Washington, resumed his place to-day in the Committee on Ways and Means. At his request, however, Mr. Kelley continues to preside for the present.

Mr. Schultz, continuing his remarks from Saturday, spoke of an important omission in a recently-published official statement of the Treasury Department. The omission was of a column showing the amount of which accused merchants have defrauded the Government. This was important, because in an estimate of the guilt of parties very much would depend on the amount as indicative of the motive. In the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., the amount charged against them was $1,650, whereas they had to pay $271,000. He had been on a committee to examine into such matters, and had asked merchants how much was in dispute between them and the Government, and the sums were found to be generally from $30 to $50, and seldom $500, in five years' time. If it cannot be seen that there are motives for such alleged frauds, there must be a verdict of innocence. If the sum is large there may be a motive for fraud. On the other hand, the man is not necessarily innocent if the amount is small. But there must be a motive for fraud. If they could settle the question of the liability of the Government for the acts of its agents, then the merchant should not be held responsible. If the Government should suffer loss by the incompetency or carelessness of its own chosen agents, it should pocket the loss without grumbling, and discharge the agents and give their places to better men. A merchant would very soon discharge such clerks, for dereliction or improper discharge of duties, from his employ, without thinking it right to collect the money delinquency from his customers. The Special Agent, Mr. Jayne, says he reported thirty or forty cases to the Treasury Department for dismissal; but who has heard of the recommendation being carried out? He did not believe a dozen of them had been dismissed. Why should not such persons be arraigned if they have been engaged in criminal complicity? All goods pass through the hands of the Government Customs officers as correct, but after five years the merchants are "struck," as it is called. There was a want of fairness on the part of the Government, which be believed could not be sustained; nor did he believe the Government would sustain the injustice. Mr. Schultz again alluded to the case of Harvey Barnes, showing the persecution to which he had been subjected, the fraud alleged against him being compromised for $10,000, although the Government did not lose a cent by him. He mentioned another case where books were seized on a false pretense of smuggling, and the amount alleged to be due the Government was only $400, when there was no fault whatever on the part of the merchant—a man who has enjoyed a fine business and moral reputation for many years. The blow struck him when least expected. His case was now under advisement. He also alluded to the Story pepper case. Fraud was charged in one case as to a certain cargo, but another cargo worth $400,000 was seized and held a year, damaging the merchants to the extent of $75,000 or more. This cargo, he repeated, was separate and distinct from the other. It was subsequently released. There was no analogy between the two cargoes. He saw a check for $100,000 to settle this case. But as the Government was credited with the receipt of $80,000, he thought the lawyer received the other $20,000; but he was informed that $19,000 was paid to the lawyer independently of the former sum. The Government actually lost only between $4,000 and $5,000. Mr. Shultz could not see how the Secretary of the Treasury almost always rules in favor of the Government. He learned, however, that the Secretary had recently made rulings the other way. He did not venture to say whether the law was right or wrong, but he would say the flowing in of moieties for the benefit of non-producers, special agents, and informers, and the flowing out of money for the benefit of Custom-house brokers, lawyers, and experts, ought to be stopped. He had been told that $2,000,000 have gone out in the ribbon and fruit cases.

Various questions were asked about the seizure of books and papers, to which Mr. Shultz replied that the warrants are seldom served, but merely held up to the merchant, when, by arrangement or intimidation, the merchant consents that his books shall be removed for examination. One of the highest authorities on constitutional law advised that men thus acting be shot on the spot, and another legal gentleman advised that the seizing officers who exceed their duties should be warned that they act on their peril. The merchants hereafter would be inclined to take their own counsel, and not be terrified.

After further remarks by Mr. Schultz in elaboration of points heretofore mentioned, Mr. Wood inquired whether private papers had not been seized and used as instruments to enforce settlement?

Mr. Schultz replied, it was currently believed such influences had been brought to bear.

Mr. Wood said he could prove that private letters from the wife to the husband had been used to make parties disgorge.

The committee then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Jackson S. Schultz reappeared before the Committee on Ways and Means to-night. He was asked, have you either personal knowledge or information on which you rely as to whether private papers, as well as the business books of merchants, have been seized by the officers of the Government when charges are made of violation of the Custom Revenue laws? Mr. Schultz replied that from information received from a large number of persons who have been affected that way, the general opinion is that all papers and letters, whether relating to business or not, are seized.

STATEMENT OF DANIEL C. ROBBINS, OF NEW-YORK.

Daniel C. Robbins, of the firm of McKesson & Robbins, of New-York, made a statement. His complaint was against the Government itself. The tariff was full of traps, and laws were made to support a stupid piece of legislation, in the carrying out of which no honorable man will serve. The system of moieties has been abolished in every nation of the world but our own. Our tariff is unlike any other in the world. The English tariff has but seventeen articles, on six of which are collected $100,000,000, and these six articles are luxuries of the table. Clay and Calhoun, to compromise their tariff differences, agreed on a maximum of twenty per cent. duty, but the German Zollverein agreed on ten per cent. All the rates are specific. All the rates in the Austrian tariff are also specific, as are the Russian tariff rates. The French tariff was the most wonderful. The duties are mainly specific. The English tariff protects domestic manufactures indirectly, while the French protects directly, for when the French want to thoroughly protect an article they levy a duty which, in effect, prohibits its importation. The populations of those countries embrace 200,000,000, with the highest civilization on earth. They have nearly entirely specific duties. The troubles of our merchants result from an unfinished tariff. They ask for specific rates of duty. The Government should make restitution in every case where it has robbed or defrauded a citizen, or not hold up its head in the civilized world. The Government needs to look to its own character before interfering with the character of others.

Mr. Kelley reminded the gentleman that the question before the committee was more especially with reference to moieties. What was his opinion?

Mr. Robbins replied that the system of moieties had been abolished by every civilized country except our own, and in reply to Mr. Wood, of the committee, he said if the duties should be specific, instead of ad valorem, much of the trouble with merchants would be avoided. In reply to the question of Mr. Roberts, of the committee, as to his opinion of the seizure of books and papers, Mr. Robbins said he yielded to no man in his loyalty to the Government, but there were certain great principles which he would never surrender. As old John Brown said, "Whether right or not, I put my life against this thing;" and when they were about to hang him, he said, "All is right."

STATEMENT OF MR. STEVENS.

John Austin Stevens, at the commencement of his statement, said he had come here to clinch some of the nails that had been driven. The system of moieties, he remarked, was not necessary, because the laws, if properly administered, were sufficient for the collection of the revenue. He alluded to the checks on importations now in existence. In the course of his illustrations he asked whether it was for the benefit of cheap consumption that a matter, of which the merchants knew nothing, such as cartage or lighterage, should cause them to run a chance of being mulct in the sum of one, two or three hundred thousand dollars. If the facilities for the importation of goods necessary for consumption in this country be diminished the price of the articles would be increased, and their sale thrown on the hands of monopolists. The German merchants are as high-toned as any men living, but they are being driven from business here by those who, making one grand fraudulent strike on the Custom-house, are never heard of afterward. There should be no punishment for undervaluation, as the Government has ample means to ascertain the valuation, but fraud ought certainly to be punished. As to the seizure of books and papers, every man with a heart must condemn it.

Mr. Shellon, of the committee, asked, suppose the committee should come to the conclusion that the moiety system should apply only to smuggling, and the moiety given only to the informer and seizing officer, but in case of apparent fraud allowing the person giving the information to receive such compensation as the court or Secretary of the Treasury may determine?

Mr. Stevens replied he thought every respectable merchant would agree to that.

VIEWS OF THE GROCERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

John C. Hopper, representing the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade of New-York, referred to various acts of Congress to show that previous to March 2, 1867, the penalty for undervaluation was twenty per cent., and not the seizure of the entire invoice. The merchants want the moiety system abolished, to get rid of the nest of vipers who rob them of their money. The seizure of books and papers has been pronounced unconstitutional by high authority, namely, Charles O'Conor, who had advised merchants to treat those who attempt to seize their books and papers as burglars upon their premises. If he were conscious of having faithfully performed his duty, the obtaining of his books and papers would be only over his lifeless body. He alluded to Jayne's mode of doing business, saying that his being a cripple only morally protected him from the doom to which he would otherwise be consigned. He understood that Gen. Butler had come before the committee under the specious pretext of protecting the revenue, but in fact to support the system of moieties.

Mr. KELLEY reminded the gentleman that the committee desired facts, not declamation. They heard declamation enough on the floor of the house.

Mr. HOPPER said he thought his declaration was warranted by the facts in his possession.

Mr. KELLEY replied that the question of moieties was more particularly before the committee, who wished to hear the gentleman concerning it.

Mr. Hopper then alluded to the reforms asked for by the National Revenue Reform Association, and called attention to several cases of outrage by the seizure of books and papers, and their examination, when there was no charge of fraud against the merchants. He had 150 of such cases with which he could entertain the committee for six months.

Mr. Kelley said the committee had decided that the sentiments of the representatives of Boards of Trade should close to-night, and afterward, that Special Agent Jayne should be heard. If any gentleman desired to ask him questions it could be done through the committee. The Committee had also desired to invite the Collector, naval officers, and Surveyor to New-York to be heard if they so decided. If they should come, it was hoped they would be here on Wednesday morning.

VIEWS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Benjamin F. Nourse, of Boston, representative the National Board of Trade, composed of the local Boards of Trade throughout the country. After speaking of the memorial which had been presented to Congress asking for certain amendments to the Customs laws, he appealed to the committee to assist the merchants in their efforts to obtain justice and equality, and a prompt examination of the facts which they had presented. He spoke at some length of the system of moieties, showing its injurious effects on the entire mercantile community, not only impoverishing, but depriving men of their good name, which is the basis of prosperity. Remove as far as possible all obstructions and hindrances to commerce, and take away all the terrible abuses which now exist. The best protection is the love and duty of the people. Make the laws just and there will be no difficulty. Let their administration be honest and there will be no occasion to complain.

The committee at 10:30 P. M. adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $613,020.

The Hudson River Ministerial Association convened in Poughkeepsie last night.

Michael Powell, who was shot by Policeman Ritter several days ago in Boston, while attempting to rescue a prisoner, died yesterday. He was only nineteen years old.

A dispatch from Nashua, N. H., states that Hon. Hiram Morrill has accepted the nomination for Mayor, which was tendered him on Saturday and at that time declined.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* states that the letter lately published in a New-York paper purporting to be from Mrs. John Waller, was written in that city, but not by Mrs. Waite.

The most violent snow storm of the season prevailed throughout Simcoe County, Ontario, on Sunday and to-day. The drifts are very high. Travel on the roads is almost suspended.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

COOMASSIE NOT PLUNDERED—RAINS SETTING IN—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS EMBARRASSED.

LONDON, March 9.—Dispatches received at the War Office from Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley say:

No means were left untried to effect a peaceable solution of the campaign.

The King's palace was not touched till the last hour, and the troops left Coomassie without one article of plunder.

Of the thirty-four officers first sent out from England to organize the expedition, four were killed, three died of fever, and seven were wounded.

The rains have commenced and the streams and marshes are swollen, impeding the homeward march of the troops.

HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING—SEVERAL STEAMERS DISABLED—THE WISCONSIN, FROM NEW-YORK, DISABLED AND STEAMING SLOWLY.

LONDON, March 9.—The American ship Kendrick Fish has arrived in Spithead much damaged, having been in collision.

The French bark Jaemel, Capt. Courtois, from San Francisco for Queenstown, arrived at Falmouth to-day. She reports that during the late gale she lost bulwarks, stanchions, and boats, had decks swept, and was otherwise damaged.

The German brig Diana, Capt. Michalis, from Rotterdam for Boston, has put into Southampton considerably damaged, having been in collision with the ship Kendrick Fish.

The British steam-ship Andes, Capt. Glover, from Cardiff, Feb. 15, for New-York, has been spoken at sea disabled.

The steam-ship Wisconsin, from New-York for Liverpool, was passed by the Russia on Saturday last. The former's machinery was disabled, and she was steaming slowly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT FOR MINISTERIAL ELECTIONS—MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, March 9.—The House of Commons to-day adopted motions to issue writs for the re-election of members who have entered the Ministry, and then adjourned till Thursday.

The *Daily News* says Mr. Gladstone has announced his intention to relinquish the leadership of the opposition, but it is hoped he may be induced to modify it to retirement during the present session of Parliament. He will come to a definite decision in a few days.

THE QUEEN TO OPEN PARLIAMENT IN PERSON.

LONDON, March 9.—It is intimated as possible that the Queen may formally open Parliament in person on the 19th inst., in which case there will be a grand display.

THE TICHBORNE CASE—DR. KENEALY'S CARD OF PROTEST—CONFESSION OF CHARLES ORTON.

LONDON, March 9.—Dr. Kenealy, counsel for the Tichborne claimant, has published a card protesting against the language of the press and the conduct of the court toward his client. He protests particularly against what he styles "the one-sided use of the power of committal for contempt," which he declares is "unconstitutional, and a revival of Star Chamber proceedings." In conclusion, Dr. Kenealy says "the prosecution has succeeded in destroying the claimant, and now seeks to ruin his counsel."

Charles Orton has made a confession, which is published in the *Globe*, that the claimant is his own brother.

DR. KENEALY APOLOGIZES FOR HIS CARD.

LONDON, March 9.—Dr. Kenealy, the Tichborne claimant's counsel, has written a note apologizing for the violence of his letter of protest published this morning, and declaring that he had no intention of reflecting on the judicial acts of the court.

THE BANQUET AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

LONDON, March 9.—A royal banquet was given at Windsor Castle this evening. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and bride, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Abercorn, the members of the old and new Governments, and other distinguished persons were present, the whole number of guests being 150.

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW GONE TO PUTNEY.

LONDON, March 9.—The approaching University boat race begins to attract general attention. The Cambridge crew arrived at Putney to-day. The Oxford men will take up their quarters on the Thames early next week.

SNOW IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 9.—Snow is falling in the southern part of England to-day.

FRANCE.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD SUFFERS AN APOPLECTIC SHOCK.

LONDON, March 9.—The Count De Chambord has had a slight attack of apoplexy.

GERMANY.

CONDITION OF THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

LONDON, March 9.—The *Telegraph* publishes a special dispatch from Berlin stating the condition of the Emperor William's health is such as to cause disquietude.

BERLIN, March 9.—The Emperor William drove out to-day.

THE BISHOP OF TREVES—A SEMINARY CLOSED—RIOT BUT NO BLOODSHED.

BERLIN, March 9.—The arrest of the Bishop of Treves, last week, caused much excitement among the Catholic population. It was followed to-day by the forcible closing of the seminary attached to the Bishop's See, in accordance with the decrees of the courts and the orders of the Government. Large numbers of people gathered around the institution and tried to prevent the officers from doing their duty. A riot followed, which threatened to become serious. The troops came to the assistance of the authorities and quickly dispersed the mob. To-night the city is reported quiet.

HUNGARY.

RIOT IN PESTH—SEVERAL KILLED BY THE FIRE OF THE TROOPS.

PESTH, March 9.—A riot broke out here to-day, and was not suppressed until the military, which was called out, had fired on the mob, killing four persons and wounding many. Several buildings were burned by the rioters.

INDIA.

DISPATCH FROM THE VICEROY ON THE FAMINE.

LONDON, March 9.—Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India, in a dispatch dated Calcutta, to-day, assures the Government that the relief works set in operation at Patna have warded off danger of distress from famine in that district, all the needy inhabitants being supplied with employment and sufficient provisions for themselves and families.

MEXICO.

BANDITS AGAIN AT WORK—BARBARITY TOWARD STAGE-COACH PASSENGERS—EXECUTION OF FIVE BANDITS.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 5, via HAVANA, March 9.—Ten bandits attacked a stage near Guadalajara. The passengers resisted. A reinforcement of thirty bandits arrived, when eight gensdarmes, who were escorting the stage, fled. The passengers continued to defend the stage. The bandits killed William Westfall, a German physician, formerly residing in Havana, and Bartholy, a German merchant, and wounded two Mexicans. They also maltreated Bartholy's wife and the rest of the passengers, and chopped the bodies of the two dead Germans. The Governor of Tepic has sent out men to search for the bandits.

Andres Castro, the notorious San Luis Potosi bandit, has been captured and executed.

The journals refer to Santa Anna's return as an event without political significance.

A grand banquet was given to the American Minister, Mr. Foster, by the Americans at the capital, at which the foreign and native diplomats were present.

Four members of the band who kidnapped and killed Señor Salvatierra have been executed at the capital.

MAINE ELECTIONS.

BIDDEFORD, Me., March 9.—Francis G. Warren, Democrat, was elected Mayor to-day by sixty-one majority. The Democrats carry four of the seven wards.

BELFAST, Me., March 9.—The citizens ticket prevailed without opposition. Hon. John G Brooks was chosen Mayor, and Harrison, Mahoney, William Fitcher, M. P. Woodcock, Albert Gammons, and Benjamin Kelly were elected Aldermen.

BANGOR, Me., March 9.—Hon. Newell Blake, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day by a majority of 424 over Joseph P. Bass, Democratic and citizens' candidate.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 9.—James W. North was reelected Mayor, and H. W. True, Municipal Judge, by 236 majority. The seven wards also went Republican.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 10—1 A. M.—Partly cloudy weather has prevailed over Michigan, the lower lake region, and the northern portion of the Middle States, with light snow and brisk to high north and west winds, diminishing in force; partly cloudy weather, falling temperature, and brisk to high north-west winds over the Middle and Eastern States; generally clear weather over the Southern States; north to east winds and cloudy weather over the north-west.

The river has risen at Davenport, St. Louis, Cairo, and Cincindati, but has fallen at Pittsburg, Louisville, and Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England, the barometer will rise with partly cloudy weather, fresh and brisk north to west winds, and a low temperature.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, winds diminishing to fresh and clear or partly cloudy weather, the winds over the latter veering to northeasterly.

For Tennessee and the lower Ohio Valley, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and easterly to southerly winds, with possibly threatening weather and rain.

For the upper lake region, east to north winds, cloudy weather, and possibly rain or snow.

For Iowa and Missouri, winds shifting to north and west, with clearing weather. The Cumberland and Ohio Rivers will fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	40°	28°	3:30 P. M.	50°	31°
6 A. M.	39°	28°	6 P. M.	45°	29°
9 A. M.	43°	30°	9 P. M.	36°	28°
12 M.	45°	32°	12 P. M.	33°	25°

Average temperature yesterday....28⅞°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year....41⅜

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in the town of Clinton, N. Y., Sunday night, destroyed Edward H. Marshall's outbuildings, filled with grain and hay; also three horses, three cows, a calf, forty-four sheep, and several wagons and sets of harness. The loss is about $6,000, partially insured.

An incendiary fire in Middletown, Conn., on Sunday morning, destroyed the Farmers' and Mechanics' Hotel, loss, $10,000; insured in the Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,500; Home, of New-York, $1,900; People's, of Middletown, $1,000; Niagara and Hanover, of New-York, each $1,000.

The loss by the burning of D. A. Drury & Co.'s boot factory in Spencer, Mass., on Sunday, is $20,000 on the building, $40,000 on the stock, and $10,000 on fixtures. The insurance is divided among the following companies: On building—Worcester Mutual, of Worcester, $2,000; Merchants' and Farmers', of Worcester, $2,500; Quincy Mutual, of Quincy, $2,500; Holyoke Mutual, of Salem, $2,500. —Total, $9,500. On stock—Neptune, $5,000; Washington, $5,000; New-England, $2,000; Shoe and Leather, $2,500; Elliot, $2,500; Fireman's, $3,000; Prescott, $2,500, (all Boston companies;) Royal, of Liverpool, $4,000; German American, of New-York, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,000,—Total, $30,000. On fixtures—Citizens', of New-Jersey, $2,500; Franklin, of Indianapolis, $2,500; Roger Williams, of Providence, $2,500; Atlas, of Hartford, $2,500—Total, $10,000.

ANDERSON, THE DESPERATE SWEDE, TAKEN TO NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 9.—John Anderson, the Swede who attempted the wholesale murder in a wheel factory in Wallingford on Saturday, had a hearing to-day, and was bound over for trial in $30,000. He will undoubtedly live through his injuries unless he succeeds in killing himself, which he desires to do. Hall, the most severely wounded of his victims, still survives, although it is probable that he cannot live long. The ball penetrated his brain one and one-quarter inches, and has been extracted. The ball in Anderson's own head has not yet been reached. While in confinement at Wallingford on Sunday morning Anderson suddenly jumped from his cot, tore off the wooden railing around the Justice's seat, and tried to kill all in the room. He was overpowered, but even in his wounded condition it took seven men to hold him. He was brought to this city this evening and placed in the New-Haven Jail. His keepers eluded the villagers, who wished to lynch him, by coming down in a carriage over a deserted road.

FALL OF THE SPIRE OF A CHURCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 9.—The steeple, 200 feet high, of the Methodist Church at Danville, Va., was blown down by a heavy wind to-day. The loss is estimated at over $5,000, the roof of the church being also crushed in. This is said to have been the highest steeple in the State.

PERSONAL.

Judge Edwards Pierrepont has gone to St. Louis on railroad business, and will be absent until the latter part of the month.

A dispatch from Bangor, Me., states that Mr. Lynde, of the *Whig and Courier*, is very sick at Savannah, Ga.

ALBANY.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—In the Senate this evening, immediately after the opening, a communication relative to the death of Ex-President Fillmore was received. On motion of Senator Robertson, the President appointed Messrs. Robertson, Wood, and Ray a committee of three to draft suitable resolutions. Senator Ganson, after commenting at length upon the many noble qualities of the deceased, offered a concurrent resolution that a committee of three be appointed on the part of the Senate, and five from the Assembly, to attend the funeral. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Ganson, Lord, and Woodin were appointed to represent the Senate. Senator Woodin asking to be excused, Senator King was appointed in his place.

THE KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Senator Wood presented a petition from certain policy-holders of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of New-York, asking that the management of the corporation be investigated. In presenting the petition Mr. Wood stated that it came to him from a reliable source, and after it had been read, on his motion the Senate Insurance Committee was empowered to send for persons and papers and fully to investigate the affairs of the company. The petition alleges that Charles Stanton, now President of the company, while he was Vice President, employed a person to purchase property at Passaic Falls, N. J., for $20,000; that the same property was sold twenty-four hours after for $50,000 to a third party; that the last party gave and assigned to the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, as part of the purchase money, a mortgage on the ground for $31,000; that the interest was never paid on said mortgage, and that if a foreclosure was forced the property could not be sold for more than $15,000. The petition also charges that Stanton caused to be loaned from the funds of the company the sum of $80,000 to one M. Piuner on unimproved land near Perth Amboy, of which the actual value does not exceed $20,000, thus exposing the policy-holders to the certain loss of $60,000.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation bill, Mr. Tobey in the chair.

THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Senator Kellogg introduced an important bill amending the act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and providing that the Board of Commissioners of Excise in each of the several towns of the State shall consist of three members, who shall be elected annually at the time of electing other town officers, the Commissioners to be voted for on a separate and distinct ballot. They shall perform the duties of Commissioners of Excise for the entire town, and shall receive the same compensation as is now allowed by law.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

In Committee of the Whole the Appropriation bill was again taken up. Senator Woodin called up his amendment, offered on Friday, to appropriate $125,000 for the support of academies throughout the State. Senator Lowery spoke against the amendment, and on motion of Senator Wood it was progressed. After a long and tedious discussion on the appropriation of $2,500 for the prosecution of Dr. Hall's work on the natural history of the State, the entire bill was progressed, and made the special order for to-morrow.

THE ERIE CLASSIFICATION BILL.

Senator Robertson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has been notified by Wm. M. Evarts that he will be prepared to speak on the Erie Classification bill to-morrow.

THE WORK OF THE EVENING IN THE HOUSE.

The session of the Lower House to-night was devoted to the consideration of general orders. The bill designed to do away with the traffic in Italian children was slightly amended, and its passage recommended. The bill introduced by Mr. Blumental creating a State Board of Health met with some opposition from Mr. Alvord, who thought he discovered a job in it. In the end it was progressed. When the Brooklyn Silent Safety Elevated Railway bill was on its passage through the Assembly, the Brooklyn delegation were a unit in its favor. It would appear, however, that some of the constituents of those gentlemen are not of precisely the same way of thinking, as to-night a petition was presented, numerously signed by tax-payers of the City of Churches, protesting against the passage of the act.

A SCHOOL BILL.

Among the bills introduced in the House was one by Mr. Prince for the enactment of the school system in practice in New-England and several Western States. It provides for submitting the question to the people of School Commissioners' districts, except in the County of New-York, whether the school district system shall be abolished at the next general election. The ballots are to read "for township school districts" or "against township school districts." The bill is not to apply to any city or incorporated village of the State, nor any school district which has been incorporated by special act of the Legislature, unless accepted by a two-thirds vote. Provisions are made to carry into effect the change, if adopted.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. Bennett introduced a bill to provide for the speedy construction of the bridge over the East River between New-York and Brooklyn. Its provisions are as follows:

After June 1, 1874, the Directors of the company shall consist of nineteen members, chosen as follows: The Mayor and Controller of New-York shall, on or before said day, and annually thereafter, appoint five; the Mayor and Controller of Brooklyn shall, in like manner, appoint five, and the private stockholders shall appoint five. The Mayor and Controller of each City shall also be Directors. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner. Directors chosen to fill vacancies shall hold for the unexpired terms.

The Directors are to hold office until others are chosen in their places. Private stockholders are prohibited from voting at elections of Directors unless they have paid in all the installments called for up to the time of the election. Whenever the private stockholders or two-thirds of the private stock of the company shall give their assent to this act in writing, signed and acknowledged by them, so as to entitle it to be recorded in the Register's office of New York and Kings Counties, the company shall execute and deliver to them a certificate, under the seal of the company, showing the amount of money paid by them respectively on the stock of said company, and of the times when paid, and declaring the holder entitled to receive the amount of money so paid, with interest thereon. When these certificates are all paid, the private stockholders shall have no further voice in the management of the bridge. The bridge is declared a public highway, subject, however, to tolls and police regulations. The Cities of New-York and Brooklyn are required to raise money as heretofore to complete the bridge, not exceeding $500,000 each in the year 1874; $750,000 each in 1875; $1,000,000 each in 1876; $1,000,000 each in 1877, and $1,000,000 in 1878. And the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn shall hold and be vested, each respectively, with stock in said company in addition to such as they may otherwise hold, equal to the amounts so to be paid by them as aforesaid, for which purpose the capital stock of the said company shall by virtue of such payment be increased to the amount thereof from time to time as the same shall be paid. The said company shall be charged by the Controllers of New-York and Brooklyn with all the interest on the bonds issued by them under this act, and the sums required to pay such interest shall be withheld by them annually from the appropriation provided for in the preceding section, and shall form and be charged on the books of the company as part of the cost of construction. On completion of the bridge, the income derived from the same by the cities named, shall be applied toward the principal and interest of all bonds issued by said cities for their stock in said bridge in 1879, and annually thereafter there shall be paid into the sinking funds of said cities $150,000 for the purpose of paying said bonds at maturity, and any deficiency on the amount of principal or interest annually required shall be raised in the annual taxes of said cities. All inconsistent acts are repealed, and the act is to take effect immediately.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 9.

SENATE.

DEATH OF MR. FILLMORE—ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, said the intelligence of the death of Ex-President Fillmore had been received, and though it might not be time now to make suitable remarks, he thought it appropriate that the Senate should adjourn in respect to the memory of the illustrious dead. He therefore moved the Senate adjourn.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, inquired what precedent there was for such action, and said, though he was willing to follow any established precedent, he did not think the example a wise one. He entertained every respect for Ex-President Fillmore and his public services, and would yield to no one in doing honor to his memory.

The Chair said the Senate adjourned upon the death of Ex-President Buchanan.

Mr. ANTHONY said Congress adjourned upon the death of Gen. Washington, and it was upon that occasion that the phrase, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was uttered.

Mr. Fenton's motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Charles Kingsley, Canon of Westminster. It consisted simply of two collects from the Episcopal Church service and of the Lord's Prayer, rendered with deep solemnity of manner.

NEW BILLS.

Under the call of States bills were introduced and referred, including the following: Establishing a council on art matters; to repeal the duties on package messages, transportation, &c., on foreign mrechandise; requiring the services of female employes of the Government to be compensated the same as those of male employes; for the payment of all claims for property taken and used by the United States troops during the late war, without regard to the loyalty of the claimant.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

The States having been called, Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, rose and announced the death of Ex-President Fillmore, and said the death of a man who had held such an exalted position in public and in private life made it the duty of the House to arrest its further proceedings and take some proper notice of such an event. It seemed proper that, as Mr. Fillmore was a citizen of New-York, a member from that State should have an opportunity to present such resolutions as might seem appropriate. He would, therefore, yield the floor to Mr. Cox.

Mr. COX said: The House is not unaware that the other branch of Congress has adjourned in honor of one of the most distinguished ex-members of this House—Ex-President Millard Fillmore, of the State of New-York. His elegance of manner, his stainlessness of character, and his distinguished services as Chief Magistrate of the United States deserve instant recognition by Congress, at this time, when the nation is listening to the announcement of his death. I therefore move the following resolution:

The House, having received, with becoming sensibility and sorrow, the intelligence of the death of Millard Fillmore, Ex-President of the United States, at Buffalo, New-York, on the 8th inst., does hereby—

Resolve, First—That the members of this House, of which he was a distinguished member and leader, unite in honoring the purity of his private character, the probity, ability, and patriotic motives which illustrated his public career, and the grace and dignity which marked the retirement of the latter years of his life.

Second—That as a token of honor to the many virtues, public and private, of the illustrious statesman, whose death in the ripeness of his age has arrested the attention of the nation, the Speaker of the House is requested and authorized to appoint a committee of seven members to attend the funeral of Fillmore on behalf of the House, and to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the relatives of the deceased.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, added his testimony to that given by Messrs. Dawes and Cox as to the public and private character of Mr. Fillmore, and seconded the resolutions.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, said that he regarded Mr. Fillmore as more than a citizen of New-York. He regarded him as having been adopted by the country at large. When the clash of arms resounded at the opening of the rebellion, and through the continuance of the struggle, his voice had been heard with no uncertain sound to indicate the character of the contest; and from that time to the day of his death all the excitement of public affairs had not drawn from him a single utterance calculated to embarrass his successors in office. His character had been singularly pure and his conduct singularly forbearing.

The resolutions were agreed to, and the committee was appointed. The committee consists of Messrs. Cox, of New-York; Dawes, of Massachusetts; Maynard, of Tennessee; Tyner, of Indiana; Wheeler, of New-York; Wells, of Missouri, and Dunnell, of Indiana.

The Speaker called attention to a dispatch just received by him from Mr. Bass, at Buffalo, stating that the funeral of Mr. Fillmore would take place on Thursday afternoon.

The House then adjourned at 1:35 P. M.

THE COMMON COUNCIL PRESIDENCY.

In the case recently submitted to the Supreme Court, General Term, to determine the validity of the act of the Common Council in passing a resolution at their first meeting of the present year appointing Mr. Joseph P. Strack President, in the room of William Wade, who had held the same office during the year 1873, a decision was rendered yesterday favorable to the regularity of Mr. Strack's appointment. After reciting the facts of the case, which have already appeared in THE TIMES, Presiding Justice Davis proceeds in his opinion as follows:

The disposition of this case depends altogether upon the correctness of the position that Mr. Strack was appointed to fill an existing vacancy which had occurred from the expiration of an official term; and that, in turn, depends upon the question whether the resolution of the board passed at the election of the relator, declaring him to be elected President for the year 1873, was a lawful designation or limitation of his term of office. There seems to be no room for doubt that the intention of the board was to make the relator President for one year, leaving the succession for the second year open to a further choice. Had the board the power to do this, or was it bound to elect once for all and for the full period of the term of Assistant Aldermen? If we refer to the charter of 1870, under which the board acted in electing the relator for the year 1873, we find the power of choosing the President given in the most general terms: "Each board shall first choose a President from its members." Here is no prescribed manner of choice and no declared term of office. The choice may be by resolution, by *viva voce* vote, or by ballot, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that the board, under such general grant of power, may determine for itself the form of its exercise. May it also by the resolution, the passage of which elects the officer, prescribe the term for which he is chosen? Where the constitution or a statute fixes the term of an officer, there is no power in the appointing or electing body to prescribe any other term. The power must be exercised in conformity to the law, and the attempt to impose a limitation short of the term fixed by statute is as nugatory as would be an attempt to enlarge the term. But in this case there is no existing statute declaring a term. The sole and whole power to choose was handed over by statute to the board without limitation as to term or restriction as to mode. * * * Section 8 of the general provisions of the Revised Statutes "respecting the appointment of officers, their qualifications, the commencement and duration of their offices" is in these words: "Every office of which the duration is not prescribed by the constitution, or is not, or shall not be declared by law, shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment." * * * At the time of the election of the relator, the office was one of which the duration was neither prescribed by the Constitution nor declared by law. The statute, therefore, provided that it should "be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment." That pleasure was declared by the resolution electing the relator, to be that he was chosen for the year 1873. A question might have arisen whether, if there had been an attempt to remove the relator during the year 1873, the resolution could operate so to fix a term as to prevent a removal at pleasure, but that question does not arise where the period expressed has elapsed, and the appointing authority is proceeding to fill the office after the lapse of the time named. Unless there is something to be found in the charter of 1873 which operates to extend the duration of the relator's office as President of the board beyond the time prescribed in the resolution electing him, a vacancy in the office occurred on the expiration of the year 1873, which the board was at liberty to fill by an election concluded in conformity to the provisions of the new charter. It is the opinion of the learned Counsel to the Corporation that this is found in the words "and when once chosen he can be removed before the expiration of his term as Alderman or Assistant Alderman, only by a vote taken on a call of the yeas and nays of four-fifths of all the members of the board." This language is not retroactive. It was not designed to legislate the relator into office beyond his existing term. Its primary subject was the regulation of a motion from office, and it only follows as an incident to that subject that it fixes the duration of future terms. It is, therefore, to carry it out of its intended channel to hold that its effect is to enlarge the duration of an office beyond the limitation fixed before the passage of the statute. Even if it might properly be held to prescribe the mode in which the relator could only be removed from the office, yet it would not follow that it would also prevent the expiration of his term by its own limitation, which event would render removal both unnecessary and impossible. Statutes are not applied retrospectively by mere construction. The rule is that they cannot have such construction, unless so declared by express words or positive enactment, or unless a clear intent of the Legislature to give them such retroactive effect is shown by the language used. * * *

The Judge concludes by holding that plaintiff was not legislated out of office; that his office was vacant by lapse of time, and that the board acted within its authority by electing Mr. Strack as his successor.

THE LOST STEAM-SHIP SHERMAN.

The United States Inspectors of Steam Vessels met yesterday, at their office, in Pine street, and investigated the evidence relating to the loss of the steam-ship Sherman, of Marshall's Line, off Cape Fear Light, on the 4th of January. They decided that the Captain and officers were not responsible for the disaster. The inspectors revoked the license of S. L. Tinsler, the pilot of the ferry-boat City of New-York, which collided with the Pavonia ferry-boat Delaware on the 16th ult. They also censured N. Partain, the pilot of the Delaware, for negligence.

TRIAL OF JAMES C. KING.

The trial of James C. King, charged with the murder of Anthony F. O'Neil, was continued before Judge Brady and a jury, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday.

On the part of the prisoner, Dr. Isaac L. Kip testified that he examined him with a view to his acceptance as a subject for life insurance, in September, 1869; the application was rejected on the ground that the accused stated he had had business troubles which sometimes affected his mind, and that he had had an uncle and a cousin insane.

Mr. Frank J. Dupignac identified several telegrams which had passed between King and himself, at about the time the Folk suit was commenced, and added, that in that suit he (Dupignac) had acted as a sort of referee or arbitrator between the parties.

Dr. E. D. Pape testified: I know King. I treated him frequently in the Spring of 1869 for nervousness and for disease of the lungs. His heart was affected, too. I saw him at Newport in July. I had several telegrams from him one day. When I reached there he was in a fearful state of nervous excitement, and I sat up with him nearly all night. I attended him at the Clarendon Hotel for a similar affection. He brought in his father to me one day and told me he was suffering from vertigo and nervousness, and said, "I guess we are all a little luny, Doctor." The convulsions may have been from teething, but they had something of an epileptic character. About that time he came to me saying that he thought he had raised blood from his lungs. His tongue was bitten; I thought then there was something the matter with his teeth, but the month after I saw him in a fit; he met his partner in my office, and after his partner went away I found him in a fit foaming at the mouth; I gave him chloroform and he came to, but there were the marks of his nails on his hands; I judged it to be an epileptic fit; he was frequently excited and depressed; he complained of his domestic troubles; I saw him occasionally up to the time of this affair; at the very time it occurred he was taking medicine prescribed by me for nervous disease; I should consider him irresponsible.

Dr. August F. Freck testified that epilepsy was a paroxysm of unconsciousness, combined usually with clonic symptoms, and that it was to some degree hereditary.

Dr. Freck then described at length the symptoms of a well-developed epileptic attack.

Mr. Edwin R. Abbot testified: I knew Mr. King. Just after his domestic difficulties begun he came over to Goshen and saw me. He told me about his difficulties. I met him again about ten days before the shooting, in Twenty-third street. He seemed even more excited than before. He shed tears and talked about his children. I advised him to do no harm to any one and to live for his children. I suggested to him to come up with his children for a month or two at Susquehannah, where I was keeping a hotel.

Ex-Justice Hogan testified, in answer to Mr. Mott, that he saw the prisoner in Jersey City, in the Fall of 1872; on a Monday morning in that month, the prisoner walked into a palace car on the Jersey Railroad, where witness was speaking to some ladies; paced up and down the car, and said to witness: "Judge, there's a man in the rear car has got my wife; what am I to do?" witness replied, "Take legal steps against him;" he said he had done that, and the —— scoundrel was trying to take his children from him; witness kept King in conversation all the time up to Jersey City, then King said, "Look at them now, look at them now." Witness looked and saw a gentleman putting a shawl over a lady's shoulder; King was very much excited; he paced up and down the car hurriedly; when he first came into the car the remark he made was, "The impudence of the —— scoundrel to bring my wife into the very car where I was sitting."

Henry P. Goulden, physician, No. 28 East Twenty-second street, whose practice was chiefly in France, testified to the difference between the "grand mal" and the "petit mal" in epilepsy, and the tendency of persons suffering from it to excitement and insanity. He was then asked to listen to an outline of the testimony as to relatives of the prisoner suffering from epilepsy, the fit the prisoner had, his disease of the heart and lungs, what he heard about his dishonor, the insults of the deceased toward him, and Mr. Howe asked him: "In your judgment, when the prisoner fired the shot was he sane or insane?"

Witness—He was insane. [Laughter.]

District Attorney Phelps—No questions.

The witness then got off the stand.

The court then adjourned. It is expected the case will terminate to-morrow evening.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK CLAIM.

In the matter of the Tenth National Bank claim against the County to compel payment of about $242,000, moneys alleged to have been advanced to the Commissioners of the new Court-house, Judge Donohue yesterday rendered a decision granting a peremptory writ of mandamus in favor of the bank. The Judge's opinion in the case is as follows: "The motion is for a peremptory mandamus to respondents (Board of Apportionment) in substance directing them to put the Controller in a position to pay the relator's claim if correct. The effect of the mandamus will not be to legalize or establish the claim, but merely put the relator in a position to try its right. Without expressly deciding that the relator is entitled to recover all claimed, there is proof enough to give them the right to try. It is somewhat of a disgrace to the wisdom of the law in this age that no direct remedy exists against a county, but the claimant is driven to the fictions of the common law to make men do a duty the law throws on them. The case illustrates the need of a direct remedy. The most difficult question in the matter to determine is not the rights of the parties, but how the case stands. After several years' litigation the relator is only now asking to be put in a position where its claim may be finally passed on. No blame rests on the County officers in contesting a claim they deny, but the bank has the right to have the contest in such a shape that when a fair verdict is rendered it shall be final of the issues, and a verdict here could produce no such result. After such a verdict a new writ to the Controller must issue, and a return and issues on that would compel a second trial. This should not be, and neither the County or relator should be put to this expense. If the effect of this writ was to deprive the County of a trial, the court would hesitate to grant the relief asked, but when the Controller is asked to pay when in funds, he may contest the debt, if the question is an open one, which it is hardly worth wasting time now to inquire, because if not, the court should grant the writ. The court has not the mere arbitrary power to grant or withhold the proper remedies. It is their duty to exercise not a wanton but a judicial discretion, and that only is exercised when the court either finally decides or puts in motion the final decision of questions before them. The writ asked for here simply effects the object of putting the Controller in a position, when asked by the bank to pay, to raise all questions on the right of the bank to recover, and the result on that will be to end all claims on the County, or put the bank in a way to get their money without further expense. This the relator has the right to ask, and in giving it the court simply performs a duty and saves both parties from useless expense. The relator should have an order for a peremptory mandamus.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Supreme Court having rendered a decision in the matter of the reorganization of the Assistant Aldermen, the board met yesterday for the transaction of business. Mr. Simonson was called to the chair, after which the decision declaring that the election of Mr. Strack as President was legal was read and ordered to be printed in the minutes. Mr. Strack was then conducted to the chair by Assistant Aldermen Wade and Healy. In presiding he said he would perform his duties in an impartial manner. The Committee on Public Works presented a report adverse to annulling the lease of the North-eastern Dispensary in Fifty-ninth street—as proposed in a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen. The report, on motion of Mr. Clancy, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings. Mr. Clancy called the attention of the Board to the death of Ex-President Fillmore, and moved that his portrait in the chamber be draped in mourning. The motion was adopted, after which the Board adjourned until Thursday next.

OUTLAWS IN HARLEM.

Mayor Havemeyer has offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of the writer of a "decoy" letter to Mr. Walter Gibson, of Harlem. The alleged object of the letter was to bring him to One Hundred and Twentieth street and Sylvan place, near Third avenue, for the purpose of murdering him. Mr. Gibson, it will be remembered, was partially blinded by vitriol, which was thrown in his face by an unknown hand. On the 21st of November last Mr. Wm. Henry Bull, who is about the size of Mr. Gibson, while passing near the spot to which Mr. Gibson had been invited, was attacked by a man who came behind him and struck him several blows on the head, and then left him prostrate on the sidewalk. He has since recovered. The gas-lights in the vicinity had been put out. It is hoped that the reward offered by the Mayor will result in the arrest of the writer of the letter.

THE WILLIAMSBURG WIFE-MURDER.

Yesterday morning Dr. Creamer made a post-mortem examination of the body of Mrs. Lowndes. Besides the fatal wound, which pierced her heart, there was one large gash on the forehead and at the side of the head. These wounds were caused by a large sheath-knife. The husband drove the weapon through, and not between, the ribs. It entered the heart about a half inch from the bottom, and gashed it almost in twain. The appearance of the other organs indicated that she was a woman of very intemperate habits. Coroner Whitehill will commence the inquest this afternoon. The husband of the unfortunate woman is strictly watched in his cell, as it is feared he will attempt to commit suicide.

STREET-CLEANING.

THE INVESTIGATION BY THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

THE DEFENSE OF THE BUREAU—NO CONTRADICTION OF THE CHARGES OF MISMANAGEMENT AND EXTRAVAGANCE—RETICENCE OF WITNESSES.

The proceedings connected with the legislative inquiry into the mismanagement of the Street-cleaning Bureau were resumed yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The presentation of the case on the part of the opposition to the department was practically brought to a close at an early stage of the day's investigation, and evidence was then introduced with the object of controverting it. A glance at the testimony will be sufficient to perceive the absolute futility of the expert. In no instance was a single unbiased witness examined to contradict the statements of the numerous experts already given, and the whole tenor of the testimony was clearly designed to whitewash a department whose reckless extravagance, negligence, and incompetency are proved by overwhelming facts. The whole force of Police Captains in the City was marshaled to the hotel at the instigation of Charlick, to certify to the cleanliness of the streets, and conceding their evidence to be warranted by the existing condition of things, no city in the world ever presented such an appearance of neatness and order. They stated that in their several precincts the streets were in the most perfect condition as regards cleanliness, and were decidedly better than they have been for years past; but it is needless to say that these assertions are not quite in accord with the public sentiment, and are positively at variance with the report of the inspection of the committee itself. The other witnesses examined did not in any important particular contradict the evidence which has been heard, and while in a few cases the witnesses manifested the utmost unwillingness to admit all they knew, some facts were elicited from them very damaging to the interests of the department. The allegations of mismanagement, and the distinct charges of a more serious character which have been made against the bureau, were not touched upon, and they will be required to produce much stronger evidence to convince any one that the Street-Cleaning Department and its present management should not be at once and forever abolished.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At the opening of the session Mr. Charles H. Haswell called the attention of the committee to an article published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, wherein it was stated that while he had delivered a certain quantity of ashes and street-sweepings on the premises of Mr. Duryea he had given a certificate for a much less volume. The inference to be deduced from that was that his certificate was wanting in integrity, and he desired to make an explanation on the subject. In 1872 he was called upon by the Police Commissioners to make a survey of an area of ground belonging to Mr. Duryea, with whom they had made a contract to deliver a large quantity of street refuse. The filling in was proceeded with, and in February, 1873, he was called upon to make a survey as to the amount of filling, but he merely made a computation from time to time, intending that when the work was through there should be a final measurement.

To Gen. Barlow—The scow returns show that on the 16th of October, 1873, there were 72,000 yards deposited there, and from that period up to the commencement of this investigation no survey was made. I was again called upon on the 15th of February and made a survey of it. Capt. Thorne's return in October was 36,633 cubic yards, and I stated after the survey that 25,000 yards might be the proper return to make. There has been no exact measurement since, for the reasons I state, and also because it would necessitate an outlay of from $60 to $100. I received $175 for my services.

Z. P. Dennler, Health Officer of Long Island City, testified: This place in Hunter's Point where this filling in is going on is in my jurisdiction. I remember when they were filling in last year, from June to September, and the force of men employed there was from 100 to 150. The matter was garbage and street-sweepings, with a thick layer of cellar dirt over it. That is one of the best disinfectants. That was done on my recommendation. I complained at first of this dumping, and saw Mr. Charlick, who referred me to Capt. Thorne, and the disinfectants were then used. I also recommended the use of sulphate of iron or copper, with water for sprinkling purposes, otherwise the dumping should cease. There was nothing said about making me an inspector, though I have no doubt I could be appointed one if I desired. I did not say to-day that there was anything said about my appointment. There were two men there named Cornelius and Kerrigan; the former appeared to be an inspector. Kerrigan used to sprinkle the water and Cornelius was superintending the application. Cornelius was previously a longshoreman, and was at that time receiving $100 a month. For the labors he was required to perform I think $2 a day would be sufficient, and a man could be obtained for that amount. There was also used there carbolic acid and there were two or three barrels consumed during the week. I did not know what other duties Cornelius and Kerrigan performed. I inferred that Cornelius was a kind of watchman engaged to see that everything was all right. The laborers were mostly Italians, but Cornelius was an American. I think it would require two men to disinfect this matter properly. I used to go and inspect these dumps two or three times a week and sometimes oftener. I went there once in the evening and found Cornelius there with his Italians. The ordinary rate of wages for a laboring man in Long Island is about two dollars a day. I think Cornelius stayed in the dump sometimes late at night, though the two watchmen employed there might be quite sufficient.

Bernard McQuade was examined. This witness showed great indisposition to reveal all he knew, and he was subjected to a most critical examination by Gen. Barlow. He said: I am a wholesale rag merchant, and up to January last was engaged in the liquor business. I bought stuff from a one-armed man named Brown who might be connected with the Street-cleaning Department. I have no books and papers to indicate what he received. I kept an account book, but did not make an entry of everything in it. I can't exactly say what portion of my business I keep an account of and what portion I do not. I can't tell how much money I paid this man; my brother sometimes paid him for me. Last Saturday I paid him $13 50, and the week previous paid him the same amount. I do not know whether I heard of Capt. Hyatt, or a man named Pollock or Heilif. The witness was examined at length, and persistently refused to give any information which he might have possessed.

John B. Green testified—There are 272 miles of streets in this City, including twelve miles of boulevard pavement. The record of the number of miles swept in 1873 was 11,151 miles, and that record is made up from the different returns of the wards. By the system in the office, if there were ninety-seven cents coming to a man he would generally get ninety-five, but if there were ninety-eight cents he would get one dollar. I know that in the carrying out of that system I do not do anything to injure anybody. I don't think it is the invariable rule when ninety-three cents was coming to a man to give him ninety. The odd cents were kept for making up mistakes in the payment of the men. I don't think there is a profit made out of it.

Witness further testified that he knew a man named Pollock, whom, he believed, had been employed as assistant inspector. He had no reason to suppose that he received pay when he did not work. He did not hear that he had been principally employed to work at the pumps for Capt. Hyatt. He knew a man named Hayes, who was supposed to work in the First Ward. It was not a fact that his work had been reduced since the election. He was paid more in January and February than any time before the election. Witness volunteered some explanation in reference to the figures which have been mentioned from time to time in the course of the investigation, stating that the figures mentioned by Gen. Barlow were not correct.

Gen. Barlow said that the figures to which he had referred were taken from the books of the department, and that by a reference to those books the matter could be easily settled.

At the conclusion of the testimony it was proposed that Mr. Andrews should examine his witnesses. Mr. Andrews stated, however, that he should like Gen. Barlow to conclude before proceeding with his case. Gen. Barlow stated that there were three or four witnesses whom he desired to examine, and who were not present, although they had been subpœnaed.

Mr. Andrews then put in testimony an extract from the report of the Board of Health, dated the 31st October, 1873, referring in complimentary terms to the efficient manner in which the Street-cleaning Bureau had discharged its duties during the past Summer, and stating that the Board of Health had no difficulty in getting any deficiency or neglect on the part of subordinates, brought under their notice by the Sanitary Inspector, attended to by the department.

Capt. Lowery, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was then examined by Mr. Andrews, and testified that his precinct embraces part of the Third and First Wards. His attention had been called to the condition of the streets in his precinct by District Inspector Lee, and subsequently by Inspector Thorne. This was in consequence of the report of a sanitary inspector. Witness made an examination of the streets, and found them to be very clean, except where the pavements were broken. Thames street was dirty because of the inhabitants continually throwing out stuff into the street, and that it was impossible to keep it clean.

To Gen. Barlow—I found the streets generally in a clean condition. I don't know who is the sanitary inspector, or whether his district corresponds with my precinct. For all I know the streets he complained of may be outside my precinct. I made four or five arrests of persons last Summer for throwing garbage in the streets, but they were discharged. We make a report every morning to the Superintendent of Police.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that the streets were as clean in 1873 as you could keep them if you were in charge? A.—I don't think I could do any better than was done up to the time of the cold weather.

Q.—Since the cold weather set in have they been clean? A.—No.

Q.—Have they not since been in a filthy condition? A.—Some of them on the lower side.

Q.—Your opinion is that there has been as much snow and cold weather as justify their filthy condition? A.—I don't say justify. I don't consider them filthy now. They might be cleaner.

Q.—Do you consider them reasonably clean now? A.—Yes.

To Mr. Andrews—The streets through the Winter of 1873-74 were cleaner than in 1872-73.

To Gen. Barlow—I think they are in as good condition now as when Brown had the contract.

Capt. Williamson, Third Precinct, testified: I am in the Metropolitan Police since 1857. I have been a Captain all that time, with the exception of six months. My precinct embraces a portion of the Third Ward; I report every morning on the condition of the streets. I go round myself and take reports from the men. I think the streets are cleaner this Winter than they ever have been before. They could not be kept in a better condition than they were last Summer. The Superintendent of Police is apprized of the number of men at work every day. In my opinion their condition last year and during the few months past of the present year, was better than it has ever been.

To Gen. Barlow—I do not go to the dump. It is out of my precinct. The streets are as clean as I would undertake to keep them. They are twice as clean as they were under Brown. They are as clean as they could be kept now. They are reasonably clean now, and have been during last month.

Q.—Then your idea of what is reasonably clean could be gathered by looking at these streets any time during the past month? A.—Yes, Sir.

Capt. Ulman, Fourth Precinct, testified in answer to Mr. Andrews: My precinct embraces the Fourth Ward. I report on the condition of the streets to the Superintendent of Police. The streets have been cleaner in my precinct during the past Winter than ever they were before. They were as clean as they could be kept under the circumstances.

To Gen. Barlow—My idea of cleanliness may be got at by an observation of the condition of the streets any time during the past Winter.

Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, which embraces the Sixth Ward, testified to the same effect as the two previous witnesses, except as to two streets which are not paved.

Gen. Barlow—Do I understand you to say, from your personal investigation, that there was no street in your ward last Saturday that was not as clean as it could be kept. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As clean as human ingenuity could keep them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it so the week before? A.—It has been so all along.

Q.—On Saturday was there any dirt or filth on the streets of that ward? A.—Yes.

Capt. Byrnes, Fifteenth Precinct, testified similarly, and stated that many citizens had spoken to him on the subject of the cleanliness of the streets.

Mr. Beaman here intimated that a sufficient number of the Police Captains had been examined, as their testimony was merely cumulative.

Mr. Andrews desired that it should go on the official record that he tendered the Captains of the several precincts for examination.

George Jacobi testified that he had been connected with the Street-cleaning Department of New-York for seven years previous to the month of last August. He did not think that ashes could be profitably separated from garbage. He had had experience in the towing of scows, and he did not consider it safe to tow them down the bay. The measurement of the stuff on the scow would not be as much as by the cart-load. There would be nearly a quarter difference. It would be almost impossible to take the stuff out to sea with the scows as at present constructed. The expense of unloading them by simply throwing the stuff overboard, having no regard to the cost of transportation, would be about eight cents. It costs fourteen cents to unload at Newtown Creek and wheel the stuff back some fifty feet. A tug could only take one scow down the bay with safety. Up to the latter part of October the City was cleaner, in his estimation, than it ever was. Outside the Italians, the men who cleaned the streets were not strong, vigorous men, for the Irish, Germans, and Americans considered it a degradation to do that work, and would not do it until they were played out at everything else.

The witness was cross-examined by Gen. Barlow, and admitted that he had no experience in taking scows out to sea. The experience which he had was on the East River. He only took one scow at a time above Fort Schuyler. He had taken two over to Communipaw. He had only taken one scow to Whitestone, but he would not say, in his judgment as an expert, that it was only safe to take one. On further cross examination the witness admitted that he had not made any study of the weather in the bay.

Q.—Do you think your opinion in these matters is of much value? A.—The facts I know I know as well as anybody else.

Q.—Is it not necessary to know, in order to form an opinion as to the number of scows it would be safe to take down to Coney Island, about the general character of the weather? A.—As a general rule, but I can form a good opinion in five months of the year. Witness further stated that he had not determined upon the eight cents as the cost of unloading by throwing the stuff overboard upon any calculation, nor yet by guess work. He knew it cost fourteen cents to unload at Newtown Creek, and he considered it would take something more than one-half that amount to throw it overboard at Coney Island. In reference to the employment of laborers, he said, in reply to Gen. Barlow, that there were many decrepit men among those employed, outside the Italians. Those men were paid $1 75 a day. If he himself were carrying on the work, and were free from political influence, he would not employ them. He did not believe he could get these "played out" men to work for $1 or $1 25 a day.

Q.—How far up does this "played out" system reach? Are the foremen and inspectors played out? A.—I have seen some of the foremen that I would not employ if I were working for myself.

Q.—They have the same disease as these laborers? A.—Worse.

Q.—Worse do you say? A.—Yes, but in a different form.

Q.—Don't you think the whole organization is pretty well played out? A.—No; there are some very good men, but there is always an exception to every rule.

Isaac G. Coleman testified: I am a civil engineer and have been engaged on contracts. I have had experience in carting dirt from place to place. When Mr. Ackley had the contract I made a very thorough examination of the subject, but since then I have not given it much attention. I then spent a whole week on the streets examining the matter myself. Two years ago I testified to a committee at Albany that I would be chary of taking the contract for a million dollars. I have not made any recent estimate, and did not know I would be called upon to testify until three hours ago. I believe that the expense of unloading the scows down the bay would, if the men were not kept too idle, be from six to eight cents. It would be an advantage to the City or to any person doing the work to unload it at Newtown Creek.

To Gen. Barlow—I would rather take the chance of unloading it at Newtown Creek, wheeling it back about 150 feet and then leveling it, rather than taking it down to Coney Island, taking the matter as the season comes. I cannot say that I am familiar with the nature of the weather in the bay. I am not competent to say whether it would be safe to take the scows down the bay in the Summer weather, except in so far as Mr. Blount testified that the weather would be calm six days out of seven. It would take about from fifteen to twenty cents a load to unload at Hunter's Point. The cost of unloading a cubic yard down the bay would be eight cents. I don't know all the elements that enter into the subject, so as to form a very accurate comparison of the expense of going down the bay and going over to Newtown Creek. I would not consider it as profitable to go over to Newtown Creek as to take it to Ninety-sixth street and deliver it there to persons who would pay twenty-five cents and the cost of unloading it.

To Mr. Andrews—I don't know of anybody at Ninety-sixth street thet would take it for nothing and pay the cost of unloading.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock on Saturday.

ALLEGED IMPROPER MEDICAL TREATMENT.

A notice was sent to the Coroner's office yesterday that Mrs. Rose Phillips, aged thirty-three, had died suddenly at her residence, No. 174 Thompson street. Coroner Woltman and his Deputy Dr. William H. Shine, proceeded to Mrs. Phillips' residence and ascertained, by examination, that the case was one of malpractice, and ordered the arrest of Julia Williams, a midwife, residing at No. 177 Thompson street. The woman was arrested by Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, and locked up in the station-house corner of Prince and Wooster streets. It would appear that Mrs. Phillips became very ill on Sunday, and asked her husband to go for Mrs. Williams. The latter came and attended her, but the patient becoming worse, the lady with whom Mr. and Mrs. Phillips lived proposed sending for a regular physician, at which the woman Williams became so alarmed that in endeavoring to leave the house she fell down stairs and hurt herself. Dr. Thenier, of No. 173 Bleecker street, was then sent for and found Mrs. Phillips suffering from the effects of malpractice. Despite his efforts to save her she died shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning. Other testimony, of a nature not suited to publication, but pointing directly toward the woman Williams, was obtained by Dr. Shine. The woman Williams has been arrested previously on similar charges, and was last night identified in the Eighth Ward Station by several detective officers. She was tried five years ago on a similar charge and released, owing to a legal technicality. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest next Monday.

STREET-OPENING EXPENSES.

In the matter of John A. Bagley, James S. Hennessy, Charles G. Cornell, Wm. Wood, and Gratz Nathan, who sought to enforce claims against the City, the first as Surveyor, and the others as Commissioners, for services in several street-openings, amounting in all to $357,719, the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday rendered a decision sustaining the position taken by Controller Green. The decision of Judge Barrett, from which the appeal was taken, was to the effect that the remedy of plaintiffs was by suit against the City, and not by mandamus. The appelate court now sustains that opinion, holding that the remedy of the Commissioners is by suit against the City, and, in addition, that the remedy of the Surveyor is against the Commissioners, and not against the City; that the defense of the Controller to the Commissioners' application for a mandamus, that he had not collected the assessments, or having collected them, had paid the amount out for other purposes, was a good defense to such an application.

A LONG ISLAND MYSTERY.

THE MURDER OF SAMUEL J. JONES.

A BROTHER OF THE VICTIM ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF FRATRICIDE—A CASE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Samuel J. Jones was murdered under circumstances of peculiar atrocity on the 27th of June, 1873. Mr. Jones was an old bachelor, and lived by himself in a snug little house, occupying a somewhat elevated position in the midst of a considerable tract of cleared land, near the hamlet of South Oyster Bay, and some quarter of a mile from the depot of the South-side Railroad. The nearest house to him was one occupied by Peter Maloney, rented from Mr. Jones, for whom he frequently did work in gardening, taking care of the grounds, &c. Late in the forenoon of Saturday, 28th of June, the body of Mr. Jones was discovered in the well on his premises, a few feet from the back door of his house, by Maloney, under the following circumstances: Peter had been engaged by Mr. Jones on the previous day to do some work on the place, and went to work early in the morning without seeing his employer. As the day wore on, he thought it strange that "the master," as he called him, did not make his appearance, but concluded that he might have been called away on business. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, becoming thirsty, and being nearer to Mr. Jones' well than to his own, he went there to obtain a drink of water. Upon approaching the well, he noticed as a peculiar and unusual circumstance that both the bucket and a wooden weight which balanced it were drawn up and standing outside the curb; and upon looking down the well he discovered what he supposed to be the back of "the master's" head and his coat floating at the top of the water. He immediately started across the fields to the house of Thomas W. Jones, a half brother of the murdered man, to whom he communicated his fears "that the master was in the well." Thomas Jones started back with Peter, and arriving at the well, appears to have made no effort to get his brother out, but went to the depot and to Kilian's Hotel, near the station, and gave an alarm. When the body was raised the knee and hip joints were found bent, as though in a sitting posture, and the hands were partially raised toward the head, as though to ward off blows. There was also a bruise upon one of the hands, and there were found upon examination to be six or seven cuts upon the head—one as though inflicted by the stroke of a club, and the others as though caused by some sharp-edged instrument or missile. The cause of the latter wounds was evident enough on examination of the well, there were found six sharp-edged stones, weighing from six to twelve pounds each, besides a heavy wooden chopping block, all of which had, no doubt, been thrown down when the defenseless head of the poor old man, while he was struggling for life in the water below. The doctors who made the post-mortem examination decided that two of the wounds had broken the skull, and that either one of them was sufficient to have caused death. The theory evolved from these circumstances, and which was strengthened subsequently at the inquest, was that the victim had interrupted somebody who was in the act of ransacking his house; that he was struck on the head with a club, knocked senseless, and thrown into the well; that immersion in the water revived him, and he made an effort to get out of the well by means of the rope to which the bucket was suspended, and that discovering this, and determined to make his horrible work complete, the assassin procured the stones and chopping-block, and one after another, hurled them upon the old man until he was quieted; and, to make assurance doubly sure, pulled up the bucket, weight, and rope beyond his grasp. The rope was found saturated with blood for several feet, as though, even after he was desperately wounded, he had maintained the futile struggle for life. It was a remarkable fact, as was soon ascertained, upon investigation, that the stones and block were brought a distance of from eight to ten rods, the former having been habitually used by deceased as weights to prevent the wind from blowing off the covers of some barrels that stood at that distance from the well. This fact led at once to the belief that the murder was committed by some one well acquainted with the premises, otherwise he would not have been able in the darkness to find the stones and block so readily as he evidently did. An examination of the house showed that it had been pretty thoroughly ransacked. Drawers were broken open, papers were scattered about as though the search had been particularly among them, and a valuable gold watch was missing. But something was left behind which a professional thief never would have missed. In a small closet, the lock of which could easily have been forced, was a tin box containing upward of $10,000 worth of United States bonds and other valuable securities. It was, therefore, a natural conclusion that robbery was not the leading incentive to murder, but that rather it was committed from motives of revenge. Suspicion at first pointed strongly to Peter Maloney, and this suspicion the Jones family apparently took every opportunity to strengthen. Meantime, however, on the second or third day of the inquest, a new character appeared upon the scene, in the person of a detective named S. Payne—a plain farmer-looking man, residing at Baldwinsville, on the line of the Southside Railroad, and almost the last man in the world that one would take for a detective. He watched the course of events closely, and soon formed his theory, which he has since constantly persisted in. It was adverse to the Jones family; and this being suspected by them, he received no encouragement from them in his investigations. On the last day but two of the inquest, Jackson Jones exhibited an anonymous letter which he had received a few days previously, purporting to give information against certain "darkeys" named Jarvis and one or two others. This letter had been put in the Amityville Post Office, indorsed to the Postmaster, and by him forwarded to "Jack Jones, Ridgewood, L. I.," according to the superscription. It was shown first to a reporter, who at once pronounced the handwriting to be disguised; then to the Coroner, who came to the same conclusion. The Coroner subsequently showed it to Payne, and Payne at once pronounced it "the best thing he had yet seen in the whole case." Jackson Jones strongly objected to parting with the letter. It is as follows:

Mr Jones Dear Sir
a Word from a friend if you Will arrest a darkey the name is John Jarvis at Freeport you Will get Some information about the murder of your Brother arrest him and Questing him closly he knows somthing about it i herd him tell how the company entered the house By Bilding a fire By the house and hiding Behind the corner When Mr Jones com out they Whent in the same dore and he come Back Before they got throw and dave levy seen the first Blow Strock But did it not him Self you may depend that levy had a hand in to it any more information i can get i will let you know.
yours truly MR FRIEND.

It was suspected that the letter was intended to throw the Police "off the track," and nothing came from the arrest and examination of the parties named. Payne's theory and suspicion pointed to the half brother, Thomas W. Jones, as the murderer, and he believed that Jackson Jones, the other half brother, was cognizant of the crime. Payne was convinced in his own mind that the letter was written by Thomas Jones, and his efforts have since been directed toward making this conviction a certainty. On one occasion he visited Thomas Jones at his mill, (he is the proprietor of a saw mill,) and attempted to gain a sight of some of his handwriting, but did not succeed. One important discovery he did make, however. On the outside of the office of the mill were various memorandums and figures made with a red pencil. It happens that the anonymous letter was written on one-half of a letter sheet, and at the edge where the separation was made are a number of marks made with a red pencil, as though something had been crossed off on the opposite page, and some of the marks had extended beyond that page to the other. After the lapse of what he considered a sufficient time, Payne wrote a letter of inquiry to Thomas Jones regarding the movements of Peter Maloney on the morning of the discovery of the murder, framed in such manner that the answer might reveal points of similarity between Thomas Jones' writing and that of the anonymous letter. After waiting ten days for an answer, Payne wrote again, repeating his inquiries and adding others. This also remained unanswered. Payne then changed his tactics. He got a neighbor to write a postal-card note to Thomas Jones, asking if he had certain kinds of lumber, the prices, &c. This ruse was successful. The reply was written in Thomas Jones' usual hand-writing; but the points of similarity between this and the handwriting of the anonymous letter were so striking, as to immediately attract attention. Other links in the chain of circumstantial evidence were added from time to time, until at last Payne felt himself to be in a position to act. He had a consultation with District Attorney Downing, with the view of having the matter brought to a crisis, and the interview resulted in the arrest and incarceration of Jones on a charge of murder.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

Yesterday morning Judge Benedict, sitting in the United States Court for the Eastern District, held in Brooklyn, rendered the following decision on the motion argued on Saturday, to permit Lucien Hawley, indicted in connection with the Sanborn contracts, to go on his own recognizance:

The motion made herein to release defendant, Hawley, upon his own recognizance is based upon two grounds. The first is that the District Attorney having been afforded an opportunity to try the defendant at the present term, has omitted to do so. As to this ground it is indeed true that by transmitting the cause from the Circuit to the District Court, the District Attorney could have tried the defendant before this. But the failure to embrace this opportunity to try the defendant, which was afforded, should not avail to discharge the defendant, for the reason that it could not be foretold with certainty that the cause would be reached in the District Court during the week to which the jury business in that court was necessarily limited, while if the cause were transferred to the District Court and not then reached, it would be impossible to remand it to the Circuit in time to try it before the month of May. The other ground on which the application is made is based upon the affidavit of the defendant, Hawley, that he is informed and believes that the District Attorney does not intend ever to try him upon the second indictment, but, on the contrary, has summoned another Grand Jury for the purpose of procuring a different indictment against him. In reply, the District Attorney declines to say whether he intends to try the defendant upon the present or a different indictment, but he does say that he intends to try the defendant for the transactions referred to in this indictment, and that he will be ready to try him at any day after the 21st of this month. Upon such a statement by the District Attorney it would be improper to release the defendant from his bail. The motion to discharge the defendant, Hawley, upon his own recognizance must, therefore, be denied. I cannot avoid noticing, however, the demand for a speedy trial; such a demand made by any person charged with crime should always be granted if practicable. And in the case of an important public officer, charged with crime, it is especially important to the public that he be either punished or acquitted without delay. In this instance, therefore, when both sides avow a readiness to go to trial, I shall direct a jury to be summoned to attend the Circuit Court on Wednesday, the 25th of March, on which day if it be impossible for the Circuit Judge to attend, I will take up the trial of the cause. Counsel on both sides will be expected to be ready on the day above named, inasmuch as I have no other time at my disposal prior to May.

THE CHALLIS-WOODHULL LIBEL.

THE DEFENSE CLOSED—EXAMINATION OF THE COMPLAINANT.

Yesterday was the fifth day of the trial for libel of Victoria C. Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin, and James H. Blood, before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions. The court-room was densely crowded, many of the friends of the prisoners and local notorieties being present. On the opening of court Mrs. Woodhull took the stand, and her cross-examination by Mr. Fullerton was proceeded with. She reiterated her statements that Mr. Challis had, in conversation with her, mentioned the facts contained in the alleged libelous article. The witness also stated that she had been married to Col. Blood in Dayton, Ohio, after having been divorced from her first husband, Dr. Woodhull, in Chicago, where she and him had practiced medicine. In reply to the questions of counsel for the prosecution Mrs. Woodhull detailed her ideas on the subject of marriage. In her redirect examination Mrs. Woodhull testified that she had been visited by Mr. Challis while in confinement in Ludlow Street Jail. Mr. Brooke, counsel for the defense, then offered to prove that on the occasion of this visit Mr. Challis proposed to Mrs. Woodhull that she should write to the newspapers, stating that she had been instigated to the publication of the libel by N. B. Stockwell and Henry Smith, in consideration of which she would be liberated, and that Mrs. Woodhull had refused the offer. The evidence was ruled out by the court, and the defense announced that their case had closed.

The prosecution then called witnesses in rebuttal of the evidence for the defense. Henry Mouquin, restaurant keeper; Francis Kinzler, one of the committee of the French ball, and Daniel Kingsland, one of the stockholders of the Academy of Music, testified that the sale of liquors in the boxes at balls was not permitted, and that in order to enforce this rule private watchmen were employed by the Directors.

Mr. Challis, the complainant in the case, then took the stand, and while admitting that he had met the Woodhull and Claflin sisters at the French ball, denied *in toto* the other statements made by Mrs. Woodhull in relation to the allegations contained in the alleged libelous article. The evidence which tended to show that the prisoners had attempted to extort money from him by threatening to publish the article is utterly unfit for publication in THE TIMES. The cross-examination of Mr. Challis had not concluded when the court adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman Bergen in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, a letter was read from Assemblyman Bennett, informing the board that he had introduced a bill in the Legislature to reduce the rate of ferriage on some of the ferries. Mr. Bennett's letter stated that the bill would come before the Committee on Cities on Wednesday, and requested that the Corporation Counsel be directed to attend before the committee. On motion the Corporation Counsel was directed to be present in Albany, on Wednesday, when the bill comes up. The motion also contains a request that Mr. De Witt attend to the Gowanus assessment matter on the same day. The following resolutions, reported by the Committee on Lamps and Gas, were adopted:

Resolved, That contracts be awarded to the various gas-light companies to furnish gas of fifteen-candle illuminating power for the street lamps and public buildings for the present year, at two dollars and fifty cents per one thousand feet, the gas for the street lamps to be furnished through either three feet or four feet burners, as the Common Council may at any time and from time to time elect and decide; and the burners on said street lamps shall be changed to conform to the said decision of the Common Council upon ten days' notice thereof to the company. Until further orders the burners on the street lamps shall continue to be four feet. Each contract shall contain an express provision that the gas shall be of such a quality and supplied at such a pressure as to secure the consumption throughout each district of the amount and quality contracted for, and in case of default in either the amount or quality of the gas supplied from whatever cause, a corresponding reduction shall be made in the monthly bills; the city expressly reserving the right to ascertain at any time by actual experiment both as to the rate of pressure and size of burners, what amount of gas is supplied and the quality thereof.

Resolved, That contracts be awarded to the various gas companies for the lighting and extinguishing of the various street lamps at one cent a lamp each night, also for cleaning and repairing the street lamps at twenty-two cents a lamp, each month.

The resignation of Patrick Crooke as Clerk to the Third District Justices' Court, to date from April 1, was, after much debate, accepted. Crooke was suspended for irregularities in March last, and at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held two weeks ago, the Finance Committee reported in favor of dismissing him, but were unable to procure the necessary two-thirds vote.

On motion of Alderman Dwyer the action of the board leasing a room for Police Justice Walsh's court over a liquor store at the corner of Fulton street and Myrtle avenue, was reconsidered, and the matter recommitted to the Committee on Public Buildings. Alderman Ropes handed in a communication from the Young Men's Christian Association, asking the board to reconsider their action in the matter of leasing a room over a liquor store for a Police Court. A similar communication, containing resolutions passed at the temperance mass-meeting held at the Academy of Music on last Tuesday, was handed in by Alderman Platt. The following resolution, offered by Alderman Strong, was passed, after which the board adjourned:

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be and is hereby authorized and requested to remonstrate with the proper authorities of Washington against the filling in of that part of the Wallabout lying southerly of and near the piers belonging to the city, by reason of which filling the water and dock privileges of the public are being encroached upon, and that he also take such further action in the premises as in his opinion the interests of the city require.

A PROPOSED NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

A mass-meeting of the English-speaking working classes of the Nineteenth Ward and Twenty-first Assembly District will be held to-night, under the auspices of the Committee of Safety, at Mechanics' Hall, Forty-seventh street and Third avenue. The object of the meeting is to organize among the working men in that district a new political party to be known as the "Industrial Party." Already nearly all the Germans throughout the lower wards in this City have formed similar associations, and now the Committee of Safety are about to bring their labors to a close by organizing the English-speaking workers in the same union. The declaration of the principles of the Industrial Party are government, the superintendentcy of education, finance, and transportation, and the employment of the people on the basis of equal rights and opportunities. Thorough political action will be also looked for on the following objects by the Industrial Party:

Referendum.—First. The amendment of State and National Constitutions, whereby all legislative enactments, before becoming laws, shall be submitted to the people, for their approval or rejection.

Franchise.—Second. As all just Governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed, the right of suffrage should be secured to every citizen of mature age, irrespective of any moneyed or property qualification. Three years' residence in the country shall entitle a person to the claim and privileges of citizenship.

Official Patronage.—Third. To avoid the corruptions of official patronage and party bias, executive appointments should be abolished. Officials who are heads of departments should be elected by the people, and all subordinates selected by lot from lists of qualified applicants.

Salaries.—Fourth. The reduction of the salaries of our public servants to an adequate compensation.

Contracts.—Fifth. The abolition of the contract system by State and National Governments.

Subsidies.—Sixth. No subsidies whatever on the part of State or National Governments to railroad or other monopolies.

Finance.—Seventh. The currency of the country should be issued by the Government only.

Transportation and Telegraph.—Eighth. The telegraph and transportation of freight and passengers to be under the control of the Government as soon as practicable.

Industrial.—Ninth. The State and Municipal Governments to assume control of all mining operations, gas works, &c., within their limits; also the establishment of labor departments by State and national authorities, wherever and whenever necessary.

Education.—Tenth. To provide for the proper education of the people, schools, colleges and institutions of science should be supported by the Government, be entirely secular in their character, and free to all; and to enable the people to convene frequently, to consider subjects of public interest, and review the acts and propositions of their public servants, the public school-houses should be open at least two evenings in each week for the use of the people.

Judiciary.—Eleventh. Justice shall be free to all. The authorities shall furnish counsel, on the application of any citizen, in any civil or criminal suit. Juries, in rendering verdicts, shall determine the severity of punishment, or amount of awards, or damages in all cases, always keeping within the limit of the law.

Juvenile.—Twelfth. The employment of children under fourteen years of age should be prohibited by law.

Pensions.—Thirteenth. The State authorities shall make proper provision for the care of its disabled and infirm citizens, and they shall not be disfranchised in consequence of their poverty.

Abandoned Children.—Fourteenth. Abandoned children shall be properly cared for and educated at the expense of the State.

THE ROLLWAGEN WILL CASE.

The hearing of the Rollwagen will case was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. Five witnesses were examined on behalf of the proponents of the will. Their testimony went to show that the condition of the decedant's mind at the time he made the will was that of a perfectly rational man. They said he could converse intelligently and was able to transact all his own business.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of good to choice Extra Spring at $6 50@$6 75; Minnesota, $5 75@$6 75. Wheat active and higher at $1 24 for No. 1 Spring; $1 21¼@$1 21¾ for No. 2 do., regular and fresh, cash; $1 22¾, April; $1 26¾, May; No. 3 do., $1 16; rejected, $1 10. Corn active and higher at 62½c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 63½c. April; 66c. May; new No. 2 Mixed, 59c.; Rejected Old, 59½c.; new, 55½c.@56c. Oats—Demand light; holders firm; sales of No. 2 at 43½c. for regular, 44¼c. for fresh, spot; rejected, 42c. Rye firm and scarce; sales of No. 2 fresh at 86c. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 50@$1 52 for No. 2 Spring; $1 38 for No. 3 do. Provisions unsettled. Pork opened firm, but closed dull at $14 85@$14 70, spot; $14 75 April; $15 05 May. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged; Shoulders nominally 5½c.; sales of Short Rib Middles at $7 90, April, loose; Short Clear Middles, April, $8 10 loose. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 93c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, and 11,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 8,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Flour steady; Howard Street Superfine, $5@$5 75; do. Extra, $6@$6 75; do. Family, $7 25@$8 75; City Mills Superfine, $5@$5 75; do. Extra, $7@$8 50; do. Family, $9@$10 50; Western Superfine, $5@$5 75; do. Extra, $6@$6 75; do. Family, $7 25@$8 50. Wheat quiet but firm; Choice White, $1 80; Pennsylvania Red, $1 67@$1 72; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 55@$1 66; Western Spring, $1 45@$1 55. Corn active and higher; Southern White, 80c.@82c.; do. Yellow, 78c.@80c.; Mixed Western, 81c.@82c. Oats quiet; Southern, 57c.@62c.; Western, 55c.@59c. Rye dull and steady. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong. Pork firmer and higher; Mess, $16 25@$16 50. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8½c. Bacon firm and active jobbing demand, especially for Sides, but prices unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Lard quiet but firm at 9¼c. Western Butter dull; Roll, 40c.@42c.; Tub 40c.@43c. Coffee dull and nominal at 25c.@26c. Whisky nominal at 97c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 9.—Grain in store—Wheat, 87,840 bushels; Corn, 11,195 bushels; Oats, 32,441 bushels; Barley, 29,872 bushels; Rye, 4,247 bushels; Peas, 500 bushels; Malt, 984 bushels. Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 4,700 bbls.; Wheat, 22,250 bushels; Corn, 27,152 bushels; Oats, 28,361 bushels; Peas, 600 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 21,600 bushels; Corn, 16,800 bushels; Oats, 25,900 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat firm; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 47@$1 50; do. No. 2 do., $1 40; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn advanced; sales of old at 75c.; new, on track, 72c. Oats firm; sales of Western at 52c. Barley quiet; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 85@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2 05; Western, $1 90@$2. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 23; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 48; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 60, cash; $1 57½@$1 58, March. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 60c.@61c., in East St. Louis, on the track. Oats firm at better prices; No. 2 sold at 47c. in East St. Louis, on the track. Barley slow; No. 2 Spring, $1 75. Rye easier at 92c.@93c. Whisky steady at 93c. Pork firmer; sales of jobbing lots at $15@$15 50. Dry-salted Meats strong; all sales of round lots private. Bacon, ditto. Lard firm at 8¾c. Live Hogs steady; light grades, $4@$4 50; medium grades, $4 75@$5; heavy grades, $5 10@$5 50. Cattle firm. Texans range from $2 75@$4 25; native Cows and Heifers, $2 75@$3 75; good to choice Steers, $4 25@$5 25. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,500 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Clover-seed—Choice in good demand; sales, 1,200 bushels at $9 75@$10. Flour dull; Superfine, $5 75; Extras, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$7 12½; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 50@$8; high grades, $8 25@$9 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 60@$1 68; Amber, $1 70@$1 73; White, $1 78@$1 80. Rye steady at 92c.@94c. Corn 2c. higher; Yellow, 79c.@80½c. Oats rather quiet; White 60c.@62c.; Mixed, 56c.@57c. Groceries, sales unimportant. Petroleum steady; Crude, 10½c.@10¾c.; Refined, 14½c.@14¾c. Whisky steady; Western, in iron, 97c.

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—Flour quiet at $5 55@$6 25 for Extra Spring. Wheat steady at $1 29 for No. 1; $1 24¼ for No. 2; $1 25 April; $1 28¾ May. Oats steady; sales of No. 2 Fresh at 43½c. Corn quiet at 60c. for No. 2 Mixed Fresh. Rye in fair demand and firm at 82½c. for No. 1 Fresh. Barley quiet, but firm, at $1 60 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $14 75@$15. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 9½c. Dry-salted Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 5½c., loose; Middles, 8c.@8¼c., boxed. Lard—Sales of Kettle Rendered at 9¼c.; Steam, 9c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Flour firm; Family, $6 75@$7. Wheat firm at $1 43@$1 45. Corn firm at 60c.@62c. Oats firm at 44c.@54c. Rye firm at $1 01. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter steady. Pork quiet but firm at $15 12½@$15 25. Lard firm; sales of Steam at 8⅞c., spot, 9c. buyer March; Kettle, 9c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders sold at 5¾c., held at 5⅞c. at close; Clear Rib Sides sold at 7⅝c.@7¾c. at points in the interior; sales here at 7¾c., held at 7⅞c. at close; Clear Sides, 8c.@8⅛c. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Whisky firm at 93c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 9.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales of car lots of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 57. Corn quiet at 79c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $2. Corn-meal, $1 60 for bolted and $1 55 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $26 ₩ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

TOLEDO, March 9.—Flour steady. Wheat in good demand and higher at $1 48 for Amber Michigan; $1 50½ April; $1 51 for No. 1 Red; $1 44 for No. 2. Corn in fair demand and advanced; sales of High Mixed, April, at 68c.; May, 71c.; June, 72c.; New, 66c.; Low Mixed, New, 65c.; no grade New, 62c. Oats a shade higher at 48c. for No. 2. Clover-seeds sold at $5 50. Receipts—3,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, March 9.—Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 56 for No. 1 Red, $1 45 for No. 2 do. Corn steady and in good demand at 67c.@68c. for old Mixed, 64c.@65c. for new. Oats quiet but firm at 49c. for No. 1 State, 47c. for No. 2, 50c. for White. Petroleum dull and unchanged at 12¾c.@13c. for Standard White in car lots, 16½c.@17c. for State test.

MEMPHIS, March 9.—Flour dull and drooping at $5 50@$9 25. Corn in fair demand and lower at 75½c. Oats—An advance asked, but none established; sales at 59c. Pork in good demand at $16 25. Lard firm at 9⅝c.@10⅜c. Bacon—Demand light; holders firm. Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.

DETROIT, March 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; Extra, $1 59@$1 61; No. 1 White, $1 54. Corn steady at 65c. Oats in good demand at 49c.@50c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—Flour, Wheat, and Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats sold at 55c.@63c. Pork easier at $15. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9⅜c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12¼c.@12½c. Whisky lower at 92½c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 9.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 501 bales; gross receipts, 5,796 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,027 bales; to the Continent, 251 bales; coastwise, 2,941 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 2,400 bales; stock, 294,767 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 9.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 1,904 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,785 bales; coastwise, 1,434 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 50,382 bales.

MOBILE, March 9.—Cotton quiet; offerings light; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 1,164 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,565 bales; coastwise, 250 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 59,533 bales.

GALVESTON, March 9.—Cotton firm; good demand; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 1,308 bales; exports coastwise, 18 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 96,426 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 9.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 1,347 bales; exports coastwise, 661 bales; sales, 1,059 bales; stock, 78,164 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 9—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92¼c.@92⅜. United States 10-40 Bonds, 103¼. Erie Railway Shares, 42. New-York Central, 95½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 41½@41¾.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅝ ₩ cent., which is ⅛ ₩ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 41⅞@42. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 45c.

4 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for the account, 92¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 50c.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 41¾.

FRANKFORT, March 9.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, March 9—Evening.—Rentes, 60f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, March 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer and prices have advanced a fraction; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; Cotton to arrive ⅛d. dearer; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7⅞d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, shipped March and April, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 11s. 4d.@12s. ₩ cental for Red Western Spring.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 37s. 6d. ₩ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 43s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

3 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 8,900 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 12d.@12¼d. ₩ gallon. Tallow, 38s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

Evening.—Common Resin, 6s. 9d.@7s. ₩ cwt. Turpentine, 34s. 6d.@35s. ₩ cwt.

HAVANA, March 9.—The market is disorganized. The merchants refuse to sell Exchange. It is impossible to give quotations. Higher rates are asked hourly for gold. No sales were made.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Produce Exchange through its Committee on Charity, has distributed the following amounts to the charitable institutions named, and otherwise, since the last report:

House of Industry	$150
Association for Befriending Young Girls	150
St. Luke's Home for Women	150
Ladies' Union Relief Association	100
Hebrew Benevolent Society	100
Special Donation	50
Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	100
BROOKLYN.	
Home for Incurables	100
Brooklyn Association for the Poor	250
Total	$1,300

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 149, amounting to $106,684 54; pay-rolls, warrants 246, amounting to $41,464 12; total warrants, 395, amounting to $[illegible] 148 76. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $7,196 53; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $41,613 97; collection of assessments and interest, $3,527 69; market rents, $2,360 37; water rents, $156 75; licenses, Mayor's office, $94; sales Old Record, (one week,) $17 55; fees and fines, Police Courts, $44 50; total, $55,[illegible] 38.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1400 Western Union.. 74¼	200 North-western... 53
1500 do... 74⅛	300 do... 53⅛
2000 do... 74	1000 do... 52
6600 do... 73⅞	1100 do...c. 52⅞
700 do... 73⅞	800 do... 53
600 do... 73⅞	400 do... 52¾
200 do... 74	400 do... 52⅞
400 do...s3. 73⅞	200 do...c. 52⅞
200 do...b3. 73⅞	100 do...b3. 53
100 do...s3. 73¾	100 do... 52¾
500 N. Y. C. & Hud... 104	300 do...c. 53⅛
700 do...s3. 104	300 do... 53
1700 do... 104⅛	100 do... 52¾
100 Pacific Mail... 42⅝	100 do... 52⅞
800 do... 42⅝	700 do... 52¾
100 do... 42⅛	100 do... 52⅞
200 do... 42⅛	100 St. Paul... 42¼
200 do...b3. 42⅝	1000 do... 42½
500 Ohio & Miss... 30⅜	200 do... 42¼
100 Lake Shore...c. 78¾	200 do...s3. 42⅛
200 do...b3. 78⅞	300 do...c. 42⅛
400 do... 78⅜	900 do... 42
1200 do... 78½	200 do...b3. 42
300 do... 78⅝	100 do...s3. 41⅞
800 do... 78¾	100 do... 42
700 do... 78⅝	100 St. Paul Pref... 68¼
600 do... 78⅜	2025 Rock Island... 105⅛
500 do... 78⅞	600 do... 105⅛
1100 do... 78⅛	2.0 do... 105¼
600 do... 78⅜	300 do... 105
3500 do... 78¾	100 Tol. & Wab... 47⅛
1500 do...s3. 78¾	700 do... 47¼
600 do... 78⅜	1300 do... 47
600 do...s3. 78⅞	1300 do... 46⅞
800 do... 78¾	300 do... 46¾
600 Union Pacific... 34¼	100 Han. & St. Jo... 30⅛
2200 do... 34⅛	800 do... 30¼
500 do...b3. 34⅛	200 do... 30⅜
1300 do... 34¼	500 do...s3. 30¼
1300 do...s3. 34⅛	200 Atlan. & Pac. Pf... 17⅛
1800 do... 34	100 do...b3. 17¼
2000 do... 33⅞	100 do... 17⅞
200 do...b3. 34	1800 Erie Railway... 45⅜
400 do...s3. 33⅞	200 do... 45⅜
500 do... 33⅞	200 do...c. 45½
500 North-west. Pf... 71⅛	900 do... 45¾
100 C., C. & I. C... 29⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R... 12.118¾	$4,000 U.S.5-20C.'65.119½
5,000 U. S. 6s,'81, C.119½	1,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.119
500 U.S.5-20C.'62.117¼	500 do... 12.119
50,000 U.S.5-20R.'64.119	2,000 do... 118⅞
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N... 118⅜	500 U.S.5s.10-40C.113⅛
500 do... 12.118⅛	10,000 U. S. 5s,'81, C.114½
	2,000 do... 12.114½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Tenn.6s,exC. 70⅞	100 Rome & Water... 75
15,000 Tenn. 6s, old... 91	1000 Erie...b. c. 45¾
3,000 do...b. c. 91⅛	500 do...c. 45¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 70⅞	200 do... 45⅝
5,0.0 do...b. c. 71	100 do...b3. 45⅝
4,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 91	200 do... 45¾
1,000 do...b. c. 91⅛	200 do... 45⅞
4,000 Missouri 6s... 95	200 do...s3. 45⅞
2,000 Va. 6s, Con... 51	100 do... 46
1,000 N.Y.C. 6s, '83. 96	100 do... 45⅞
4,000 N.Y.C. 7s, '76.102	900 Un. Pac...b. c. 33⅞
1,000 Hud R. 2d S.F.105	500 do... 33¾
40,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 99	300 do...b3. 33¾
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 94⅝	1400 do... 33⅞
34,000 do... 94½	400 do... 34
1,000 C. P. S. A. B... 102½	700 do... 33⅞
2,000 H.&St.Jo. 8s,C. 79½	500 do...b3. 33⅞
2,000 U. P. 10s. In... 76¾	200 do...s3. 33⅞
1,000 U. Pac. 1st... 85⅛	700 do... 34
10,000 do...b. c. 85	400 do...s3. 34
19,000 C.& N. W. Con. C. G. B...b. c. 86	500 do...b3. 34⅛
	300 do... 34⅛
15,000 do...b3. 86	700 do...s3. 34
8,000 C., C.&I. C.1st. 90½	900 do... 34
1,000 St. L. & I.M.2d. 82	200 do...b3. 34
107 Am. Ex. Bank... 110	400 do... 33⅞
60 Metropol. Bank... 135	1000 do... 33¾
100 At. & Pac. T...b. c. 17	600 Del., Lack. & W... 109½
900 N. Y.C.&H.b.c.s3.104	200 do... 109⅝
100 do... 103⅞	100 do...b. c.109½
1300 do... 104	100 do... 109¼
100 do... 104⅛	200 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 52¾
600 do... 104¼	200 do...s3. 52⅝
50 do... 104⅜	300 do... 52¾
50 do... 104¾	200 do... 52⅞
100 do...b3.104⅜	100 do... 53
200 do... 104½	200 do... 53⅛
200 do... 104⅛	600 do... 53¼
100 do...b60.104⅜	100 do... 53⅛
400 do...s3.104⅛	100 do...b3. 53⅛
1200 do... 104⅛	700 do... 53¼
200 do... 104⅜	300 do... 53⅜
500 do... 104⅜	100 do...b3. 53⅛
100 do... 104⅛	100 do... 53⅛
500 West. Un...b.c.b3. 73¾	100 do... 53⅛
2000 do...s3. 73⅝	200 do... 53
100 do...c. 73⅝	500 do... 52⅞
2000 do... 73⅝	200 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 71⅜
150 do... 73¾	1000 do... 71¼
100 do... 73⅞	100 do...s3. 71⅛
600 do...b3. 74	100 Chic. & R. I...b. c.104⅞
100 do... 74	200 do...b3.104¾
200 do... 74⅛	400 do... 104¾
2000 do... 74¼	600 do... 105
200 do... 74⅛	400 do... 105¼
3400 do... 74¼	100 do...c.105⅛
1900 do... 74⅜	300 do... 105⅛
300 do... 74⅛	500 do... 105⅛
1100 do... 74⅛	500 do... 105⅛
100 do...s3. 74	100 do... 105
100 do... 74	115 Morris & Essex... 92¾
100 do... 73⅞	300 C., M. & St.P...b. c. 41⅞
300 do... 74	100 do... 42⅛
1400 do... 74	400 do... 42¼
100 do...c. 74	400 do... 42⅜
50 Adams Ex...b. c. 96	800 do... 42⅛
100 Harlem...b. c.131	100 do... 42¼
300 L. S.&M.So.b.c. s3. 78⅞	100 do...s3. 42
100 do... 78⅜	200 Tol., W. & W. b.c. 46⅞
2300 do... 78	100 do...c. 46½
400 do...s3. 78	15 do... 47
800 do... 78⅛	500 do... 46⅝
200 do... 78⅛	600 do... 46⅛
500 do... 78¾	200 do... 46⅜
300 do...c. 78⅞	300 do...b3. 46⅞
800 do... 78¾	700 do... 46⅞
500 do...b60. 78⅞	300 do... 46⅞
500 do...c. 78⅜	500 do... 47
100 do... 78⅜	200 do... 46¾
800 do... 78⅞	100 do... 46⅛
200 do... 78⅜	700 do... 46⅜
700 do... 78⅛	200 H.& St. Jo. Pf. b. c. 38½
300 do...s5. 78⅜	700 At. & P. Pf.b.c.s3. 17½
400 do... 78½	100 do... 17½
1400 do... 78⅛	100 do... 17⅝
100 do...b4. 78¼	100 do...b3. 17⅞
200 do...b3. 78⅜	20 do... 18
100 do... 78⅛	100 do... 17½
1500 do...b3. 78⅞	800 O. & Miss...b. c. 30¼
300 do... 78⅞	200 C.,C. & I. C...b. c. 29⅞
1000 do...s3. 78⅜	200 do... 29¾
500 do... 78⅞	100 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 42⅞
700 do... 78⅜	100 do... 42⅛
600 do... 78⅞	100 do...s30. 42⅜
500 do...s3. 78¼	100 do... 42⅝
1100 do... 78¼	300 do... 42⅝
400 Cleve. & Pitts. G. 87½	300 do... 42⅝
200 do...b. c. 87½	200 do...b3. 42½
20 N. J. Cen...b. c.105½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200 West. Union... 74	100 North-west. Pf. c. 71⅛
100 do...s3. 74	2000 Rock Island... 104⅞
100 do...b3. 74⅛	100 do...s3.104⅞
2200 do... 74	100 do...b30.105
100 do...b. 74	200 do... 104⅞
900 do... 73⅞	600 Tol. & Wab... 46¾
200 Erie R... 45⅝	200 do... 46⅞
100 Pacific Mail... 42⅝	100 Union Pacific..s3. 33¾
200 do... 42¼	200 do... 33⅞
200 do...b3. 42⅜	1000 do... 33¾
200 do... 42⅜	500 do... 33⅝
300 N. Y. C. & H...s3.104⅛	1000 do...c. 33⅞
100 do... 104¼	1500 do...s3. 33½
100 do...b3.104⅛	1000 do... 33⅜
300 Lake Shore... 78¼	500 do... 33⅛
400 do...b3. 78⅜	300 do...b3. 33⅜
200 do... 78⅜	200 do...b3 33⅛
100 do... 78⅛	200 do... 33⅛
1400 do... 78⅜	400 do... 33⅛
200 do...s10. 78⅛	200 St. Paul... 42¼
200 do...s3. 78¼	400 do... 42⅛
300 do...b3. 78¼	400 do... 42
700 do... 78⅜	200 Mor. & Ess... 92⅞
200 do...s3. 78	33 Han. & St. Jo... 30½
1000 do... 78	100 do... 30¼
100 North-west..s10. 53	10 C., C. & I. C... 29¼
200 do... 53	200 At. & Pac. Pf... 17½
200 do... 52⅞	100 do... 17⅝
300 do... 52¾	100 Pac. of Mo... 39⅞
300 do...s3. 52⅝	400 Panama... 115

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$42,000 U.S.6s,R.'81.118⅞	$9,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.119⅛
500 U.S.5-20C.'65.120	2,000 U.S.5-20C.'68.118⅝
1,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.119	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 N. Car. 6s, old, Jan. & July... 28¼	100 L. S. & M.So...b. c. 78⅛
	300 do...s3. 78
3,000 Ga.St.7.n..b.c. 88	300 do... 78
3,000 C.P. St. A. bds.102½	200 do... 78¼
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 85⅛	200 do... 78⅛
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 82¾	400 do...s3. 78
15,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 77	500 do... 78
1,000 M. Cen.7s.b.c. 98½	800 do... 77⅞
16,000 Alb.& Susq.2d. 99	100 Union Pac...b. c. 33⅝
1,000 N. J. Cen. Con.102	500 do... 33½
10,000 C. & N. W.Con. Coup. G. bds... 86	500 do...c. 33⅝
	500 do... 33⅝
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st, La C. Div. 91½	400 do...s3. 33½
	300 do... 33½
4,000 L. & N.Con.'98. 90½	50 C. & P. G'd...b. c. 87½
3,000 S. L., J.& C.1st. 95½	300 C. & N. W...b. c. 52⅝
6 Cen. Nat. Bank... 100½	1100 do... 52¾
200 P.M.S.S..b. c...b3. 42⅜	200 do... 52⅞
200 do... 42⅜	100 C.& N.W. Pf...b. c. 71½
1500 W. U. Tel...b. c. 73¾	100 C., C., C. & I...b. c. 81
200 do...s3. 73¾	72 do...s20. 79
200 do... 73⅞	200 Chic. & R. I...b. c.105
400 do...b3. 73⅞	200 do... 104⅞
200 do...b3. 74	100 do... 104⅞
400 do... 73¾	500 C.,M.& St.P...b. c. 42⅛
200 do...s3. 73¾	200 do... 42¼
200 do... 73⅞	100 do... 42⅛
300 do...s3. 73⅝	400 do... 42
100 do... 73⅞	100 do... 41⅞
1000 A. & P. Tel...b. c. 17	100 T., W. & W...b. c. 46⅞
100 do... 17⅛	200 do... 46¾
50 Adams Exp... 96½	100 do... 46⅞
5 American Ex.b. c. 62	100 do... 46¾
100 N.Y.C.&H.R.b. c.104⅛	100 do...s3. 46⅝
100 do... 104¼	100 do... 46½
300 do... 104⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 30½
100 Harlem... 131½	100 do... 30¼
100 St. L. & I. M...b. c. 58¾	100 At. & P. Pf...b. c. 17⅝
100 C.,C.& I.C.b.c.s3. 29⅝	400 do...s3. 17⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

200 West. Union... 73⅝	100 North-west... 52⅝
1100 do... 73¾	900 do... 52½
500 do...s3. 73¾	100 do...b5. 52⅝
100 do...b3. 73⅞	300 do... 52⅝
200 do... 73⅝	50 do... 52¾
25 A. & P. Tel... 16¾	400 do...b3. 52½
200 Pac. Mail... 42¼	800 do... 52½
100 do... 42⅜	200 do... 52⅝
200 N. Y. C. & H... 104⅛	100 North-west. Pf... 71⅞
200 do...b3.104⅛	100 do...s5. 71⅞
100 do... 104¼	10 N. J. Central... 105½
100 Erie R...s3. 45½	200 Bost., H. & E... 1⅞
100 Harlem R... 131	100 St. L. I. M...s3. 59
200 Lake Shore...s4. 77¾	300 St. Paul... 41⅞
200 do...s5. 77⅞	100 do...b3. 42⅛
1100 do... 77⅞	100 do...s10. 42
600 do...s3. 77⅞	400 do... 42
100 do... 78	100 At. & Pac. Pf... 17⅛
1000 Union Pac...s3. 33⅛	100 do... 17⅛
500 do... 33⅜	300 Tol. & Wab... 46⅜
200 do...b3. 33⅛	200 do...s3. 46⅛
200 do... 33⅛	100 do...s3. 46⅞
100 Rock Island... 104⅞	200 do... 46⅝
100 do... 105	100 do... 47
100 do... 104⅞	200 do... 56⅞
100 C., C. & I. C...b3.. 29¾	

MONDAY, March 9—P. M.

A telegraphic summary in our last paper from the Bureau of Statistics, of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the month of October, enables us to present the following comparative summary of *the first four months of the current Fiscal Year*, as follows:

FOREIGN TRADE—JULY 1 TO OCT. 31, 1873.

	1873.	1872.
First Quarter.		
Goods imported	$193,160,928	$207,773,041
Net from bond	6,977,574	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Produce exported	157,189,632	126,607,295
Net out-go specie	7,177,990	29,151,132
Together	$164,367,622	$155,958,427
Apparent trade balance	$35,174,139	$119,711,748

In Bond June 30, 1872, including Tea and Coffee, subsequently made free articles, $122,211,266. In Bond Oct. 31, 1872, $89,075,725.

The Gold and Exchange markets to-day are much the same as at the close of business on Saturday. The sales of Gold ranged 111⅝@111¾@111⅞@111⅝ ⅌ cent. There is not much spirit in the Gold Room speculation, and the operators had very little to go upon to-day in the way of sensational telegrams from Washington. In Bills on London the feeling was dull at $4 84@$4 84½ to the £ Sterling. The Erie negotiation of $15,000,000 will no doubt add to the available supply of Bills, as the instalments to the new loan fall in in London, and with other recent American Railroad negotiations, has unsettled the Spring calculations as to the probable or prospective export of Gold in satisfaction of Foreign Trade and Interest balances.

There was a large business done on the Stock Exchange in the New-York and Western Roads and Western Telegraph, but the speculation, while starting off firm, was not supported with uniform vigor, and at 3 o'clock the prices were not much better as a rule than on Saturday night, and some of them not so good. In the State Bonds there was a further improvement in Tennessees, and in the old Railroad Mortgages the investment orders were well distributed and the bidding prices show much firmness. The changes in the Public Funds were not important.

Closing Quotations—MARCH 9.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	114½	114½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119½	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119	119⅛
American Gold	111⅝	111⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84½	$4 84½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104	104⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	105¼	104⅞
Pacific Mail	42½	42¼
St. Paul Common	41¾	42⅛
Western Union	73¾	73¾
Union Pacific	33¾	33⅛
Lake Shore	78⅜	78
Toledo and Wabash	47	46½
Harlem	130¼	130½
North-west	52½	52⅝
North-west Preferred	71	71½
C., C. and Indiana Central	29⅞	29⅞
Adams Express	96	96½
United States Express	71	70½
Wells-Fargo Express	75½	75½
American Express	62½	62½
Delaware and Lackawanna	109¼	109¼
Central New-Jersey	104½	104½
Panama	115¼	115
St. Paul Preferred	69	*64½
Erie	46½	45⅝
Atlantic and Pacific	17¾	17½

* Ex dividend.

The Sub-Treasury paid out in Gold to-day $101,000 in redemption of the Principal of the Public Debt, and $79,000 Gold Interest. The Customs receipts, in Gold, $569,000.

The following are the Exchange Board quotations for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81...118⅞	5-20 coup., n. i., '65...118⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81...120	5-20 reg., '67...118¼
5-20 reg., '62...116	5-20 coup., '67...119⅛
5-20 coup., '62...116½	5-20 reg., '68...118¼
Called bonds, '62...118½	5-20 coup., '68...118⅞
5-20 reg., '64...118½	10-40 reg...112⅜
5-20 coup., '64...118¾	10-40 coup...112⅞
5-20 reg., '65...118¾	5s, coup., '81...114½
5-20 coup., '65...119⅜	6s, currency...116
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...118⅛	

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York...125	Metropolitan...132
Merchants'...116½	Market...118
Mechanics'...135	Nassau...102
City...265½	Corn Exchange...128
Fulton...150	St. Nicholas...105
Mechanics' & Trad's'...130	Park...141
Merchants' Ex...79	N. Y. National Ex...85
Leather Manuf'rs'...170	Central National...105
State of New-York...108¼	Fourth National...105
Commerce...118	Ninth National...105
Mercantile...113	Gold Exchange...118
American Ex...110	B'k'rs' & Br'k'rs' Ass. 90
Chatham...130	Germania...112
Irving...124	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100½	100¾
City 6s, new	102¾	102⅞
Camden and Amboy	123½	124
Pennsylvania Central	102¼	102½
Reading	115	115¼
Lehigh Valley	61¾	62
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	20	20¼
Northern Central	37	37½
Lehigh Navigation	42½	42¾
Lehigh Gold loan	96½	97

The Central Pacific Road makes a fine showing on its February traffic, (usually the lightest month of the year,) the excess over February, 1873, being $109,000, or about 15 ⅌ cent. The figures of gross traffic are $794,000, as against $685,000 last year and $571,000 in February, 1872. For January and February the figures are $1,642,000, against $1,581,000 in 1873 and $1,164,000 in 1872.

The following is the official return of estimated weekly earnings of the Erie Railway Company, commencing Jan. 1, 1874:

	1874. Five Days.	1873. Five Days.
Week ending Feb. 28	$230,059	$275,812
Previously reported	2,506,366	2,374,594
Total earnings since Jan. 1	$2,736,425	$2,650,406

Messrs. Heidelbach, Frank & Co. announce Messrs. David Salomon, Banker, Charles A. Davison, (of Burrill, Davison & Burrill, attorneys at law,) and Mr. E. L. Frank, of their own firm, as the Managing Committee of New-York and Oswego Midland First Mortgage. They also say:

"In view of notices now published, emanating from parties other than ourselves, we beg leave to state that none of these organizations have any connection with that which we represent in the interest of the foreign bondholders, and those who have joined with them in the prosecution of the rights of the first mortgage bondholders."

The Bonds in foreclosure are lodged with the Farmers' Loan Company, in trust, and certificates issued of such deposit in trust.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

We are authorized to offer, on favorable terms, the remaining balance of $1,000,000 Bonds due on 132 miles of completed Road.

They are secured by a first mortgage on the extension of 217 miles, and the additional guarantee of the old line, with which it has been consolidated. The Road is well and favorably known as one of the most prosperous and important Trunk Lines in the West, having already large earnings, which were for 1873 $1,591,000. We believe the Bonds are destined to take high rank among Railway securities, and at the present low price prove a profitable investment.

They are $1,000 each; Coupons payable in coin, January and July.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau st.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST Mortgage bondholders, by applying at our office, can receive the report and plan of the committee for the reorganization.

Having marketed these Bonds, and being ourselves large holders thereof, we shall be glad to confer with other holders with a view to the protection of our mutual interests.

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau st.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—First mortgage bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company prior to the 20th inst., and receive in exchange trust certificates entitling them to representation by the Committee of the United Foreign and Resident First Mortgage Bondholders. For further particulars apply to HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—Wheat—Market quiet and drooping. Rye dull at 95c. for State. Corn firm with limited demand; Western Mixed, 78c.@80c.; old do., 88c. Barley dull and drooping; bids for Canadian comparatively low. Malt lower; Two-rowed State, $1 90; Six-rowed do., $2@$2 05; Canada, $2@$2 20. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 9, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	41	Spirits Turp., bbls	10
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Moss, bales	40
Copper, cakes	16	Leather, sides	7,390
Cotton, bales	5,477	Tallow, pkgs	45
Dried Fruit, pkgs	5	Grease, pkgs	220
Eggs, bbls	4,607	Stearine, pkgs	29
Flour, bbls	10,917	Beef, pkgs	21
Meal, bags	941	Pork, pkgs	94
Wheat, bushels	66,880	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,398
Corn, bushels	10,280	Lard, tcs	470
Oats, bushels	12,675	Lard, kegs	120
Rye, bushels	6,300	Dressed Hogs, No	435
Malt, bushels	560	Butter, pkgs	2,019
Peas, bushels	400	Cheese, pkgs	2,080
Grass-seed, bags	49	Pecans, pkgs	93
Beans, bbls	120	Pea-nuts, bags	269
Hemp, bales	20	Starch, pkgs	1,550
Hops, bales	98	Tobacco, hhds	222
Hides, No	2,207	Tobacco, pkgs	1,740
Hides, bdls	357	Wool, bales	64
Resin, bbls	224	Whisky, bbls	999

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Idaho, for Liverpool—189 bxs. Clocks, 398 bales Leather, 2,522 bales Cotton, 3,218 bdls. Hides, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 18 tcs. Beef, 12 bbls. Gum.

By the ship Lady Palmerston, for Liverpool—123 bbls. Wax, 1,000 Oars, 500 bbls. Flour, 760 tcs. Lard, 18,654 bushels Wheat, 2,049 Hand-spikes 1,220 bales Cotton, 16,705 bushels Corn.

By the brig Jas. Ratchford, for Liverpool—200 cases Refined Petroleum, 630 bbls. Lubricating-oil.

By the bark Conqueror, for Bristol—3,600 Staves, 2,480 bags Oil-cake, 750 bbls Resin, 14,933 bushels Wheat, 800 bbls. Flour, 14 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil.

By the bark Gessner, for Bremen—4,489 bushels Refined Petroleum.

By the schr. Thos. Clyde, for St. tousJago—373 Coal.

By the brig Citizen, for Waterford—1,150 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been in less request, and quoted somewhat nominal on the basis of $6 75 for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Meets with a comparatively ready sale within the range of 32c.@34c. for Yellow.

COCOA—Has been inactive and somewhat nominal in price, with Maracaibo quoted at 23c.@27c.; Caracas at 14c.@15½c.; Para at 10c.@11c.; Grenada at 8½c.@10c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet, but quoted essentially unchanged in price. The dealings in Rio have been limited pending the receipt of later advices by telegraph. Sales. 500 bags Rio at Baltimore, by the M. V. Hugg, at 26c., gold. The stock of Rio and Santos here this evening is 56,190 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 73,033 bags, including 10,840 bags at Baltimore, 4,003 bags at Hampton Roads, and 2,000 bags at Galveston. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 23½c.@23¾c.; fair. 24¾c.@25c.; good, 25⅜c.@26c.; prime, 26½c.@26¾c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 23½c.@27½c., gold; Java, 28c.@31c.; Maracaibo, 25c.@27c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@25c.; Laguayra, 25½c.@27c.; Savanilla, 25c.@26c.; Costa Rica, 25c.@26½c.; Mexican, 25c.@26c.; San Domingo, 22¼c.@22¾c., and Jamaica, 26½c.@2d½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—There has been a more active movement reported for early delivery, opening at an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., but closing rather less firmly. The demand has been mostly for export. Sales have been reported of 2,380 bales, (of which 200 bales were to arrive,) including 1,215 bales to shippers, 357 bales to spinners, 308 bales to speculators, and 500 bales in transit. A comparatively brisk business has been reported for forward delivery opening 1-16c. higher, and closing, in some instances, 1-32c.@1-16c. lower than on Saturday. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,400 bales, of which 3,500 bales were on Saturday evening, and 21,900 bales to-day, with 300 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with March option closing at 15½c.; April, 15 23-32c.@15¾c.; May, 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; June, 16⅝c.; July, 17c. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,477 bales, including 1,690 bales from Norfolk, 1,068 bales from New-Orleans, 1,482 bales from Charleston, 72 bales from Baltimore, 461 bales from Savannah, and 704 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 19,114 bales, and thus far this week, 30,441 bales, against 42,498 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,180,845 bales, against 2,813,053 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated—(one day)—Exports to Great Britain—15,380 bales; to the Continent, 6,741 bales. Stock—In New-York, 121,972 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 755,642 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans	Texas.
Ordinary	12¼	12¼	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	14¾	14⅞	15 1-16	15 1-16
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17½	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞

EGGS—Have been in moderately active demand at from 20c.@24c. for fresh, chiefly at 21c.; Limed stock quiet at 12c.@15c.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in more request, with No. 1 quoted at $2 65@$2 75 ⅌ box.

FISH—The demand has been good for most kinds, though checked by the meagre offerings of supplies; prices as a rule show firmness. Dry Cod quoted at from $5@$6 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$26; No. 2 at $14@$17; No. 3 at $11 50@$13 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $4 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 25c.@35c. for Scale, and 25c.@28c. for No. 1 ⅌ box. Dutch Herring, $1 20@$1 25 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, but somewhat irregular as to price. The demand has been mainly for shipping Extras for the English markets, within the range of $6 40@$6 65 for choice to fancy do., for the West Indies, $6 85@$7 50, and for the better grades of trade Extras and and medium family do. No. 2 and Superfine brands have been in moderate request. The sales reported since our last have been 15,400 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 10, chiefly at $5 75@$6; inferior to good Extra State at $6 20@$6 65, mainly at $6 40@$6 65; very good to fancy do. at $6 65@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 65, chiefly at $6 40; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 50@$6 90; low grade Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 50@$7 ⅌ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 5,200 bbls. shipping Extras. at the current quotations, of which were 2,000 bbls. good Western at $6 40, delivered.

Southern Flour has been in more request, within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls., in lots, at from $6 45@$6 75 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 65@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and family Extras, ⅌ bbl....Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been quite moderately sought after at $4 50@$5 75 for Fine to choice Superfine; sales, 375 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 75 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been quoted somewhat firmer, with a better inquiry noted within the range of from $3 50@$4 35 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 40@$3 85 for White do.; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 1,650 bbls., chiefly Yellow Western stock....Bag-meal has been in moderate demand, in a jobbing way, within the range of $1 45@$1 55 for Coarse, $1 50@$1 65 for Yellow, and $1 60@$1 75 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour at $3@$3 50 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for very fancy, ⅌ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about 2c. a bushel higher, on restricted offerings of most kinds, with a fairly active inquiry noted, mostly for lines or boat-loads, for export. Winter Wheat has been in moderate request, and rather stronger in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 95,000 bushels at $1 60@$1 62 for No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring, car-stock, $1 56@$1 58 for fair ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., chiefly at $1 57½@$1 58 for the best samples, in lines or boat-loads; $1 52@$1 55 for ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 55 for prime No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 55 for prime No. 2 North-west do.; $1 45@$1 58 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 60 for White Spring; $1 60@$1 75 for poor to good White Western; $1 70 for White State, from depot; and $1 73 for White Canada, in bond, the market closing rather dull....Corn has been in reduced stock and quoted 2c.@3c. a bushel dearer, with a good demand reported, mostly on home-trade account. Sales have been reported since our last of 98,500 bushels at 84c.@88c. for inferior to choice new Mixed Western; 86c.@89c. for new Yellow do.; 87½c.@89c. for new and old Mixed Western, car stock; 87½c.@89c., chiefly at 89c., for old Mixed Western, in store, with 90c.@92c. asked for good to choice do., afloat; 89c. for Yellow Southern....Rye quoted up to 97c.@$1 03, on lighter offerings and a moderate demand; some 3,600 bushels were reported sold within the range....Barley quiet and nominally unchanged.... Barley-malt sold to the extent of 7,000 bushels Canada and Western at $2 15 and $1 90 respectively; market somewhat unsettled....Oats have been in very good request, mainly on trade account, and quoted ½c.@1c. a bushel higher on light offerings of strictly prime stock, with sales reported since our last of 75,000 bushels at 62c.@64½c. for Mixed Western; 63c.@66½c. for inferior to strictly choice White do., chiefly at 64½c.@65c. for average lots, afloat, and 66½c. for strictly choice, delivered; 63c. for do., in store; 75c. for extra choice do., (two car-loads;) 63c. for mixed Pennsylvania; 63½c. for Black Western; and 63c. in part, for Mixed State....Feed in fair jobbing demand at $23@$30 ⅌ ton....Stock of Grain in store includes 1,320,813 bushels Wheat, 754,511 bushels Corn, 26,375 bushels Rye, 61,416 bushels Barley, 22,276 bushels Malt, 751,375 bushels Oats, and 1,317 bushels Peas.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet since our last at nominally unchanged rates. Bags, 13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@10c.; Domestic Bagging, 12½c.@13c.

HARDWARE—A fairly active business has been reported in the leading kinds of stock at generally firm rates.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in liberal supply and very slack demand since our last, with values favoring buyers. Bale Hay quoted at $1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 35 for retailing qualities. Rye Straw, 65c.@85c.; Oat Straw, 85c.@95c.; Wheat do., 60c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lbs. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Hay, Prime Timothy, $25@$26; fair to good Timothy, $21@$23; shipping grade, $19@$20; good Clover, $17@$18. Straw—No. 1 Rye, $14@$15; No. 2 Rye, $10@$12; No. 1 Oat, $16@$17 ⅌ ton.

HEMP—Meets with a comparatively slow sale at generally unchanged prices. The low grades of Manila have been in more liberal supply at the ruling figures. Of Jute Butts, 2,000 bales were sold at 2½c.@2 9-16c., currency, which figures show a slight decline. We quote American at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed ⅌ ton; Manila, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Sisal. 8¼c.@8½c., gold; Jute, 3⅝c.@6½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2½c.@2 9-16c., currency; Jute rejections at 3½c. ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Dull, but quoted steady; 500 City Slaughter sold on private terms.

MOLASSES—Trade has been quite limited, at unchanged prices. Job lots of good to choice New-Orleans were placed at steady rates. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, 32c.@35c. for new crop; Grocery do. at 35c.@42½c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@65c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, old, 32c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@75c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, though not active, shows steadiness as to values on moderate offerings; sales, 100 bbls. good Strained, at $2 45; 975 bbls. No. 2 at $2 70@$3; and 250 bbls. Pale at $5 25 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar has been quiet since our last, quoted at $3@$3 12½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been rather inactive at 47c.@47½c. for merchantable, with 20 bbls. sold at the latter rate.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, quiet at 6⅝c. for early delivery, at which rate 500 bbls. changed hands. Shipping stock quoted at 10⅜c....Refined has been slow of sale, the scarcity of suitable tonnage operating against the export movement; early deliveries quoted here at 14½c.@14¾c.; and at Philadelphia at 14⅜c.@14½c., with sales reported of 2,000 bbls at Philadelphia at the latter price....Refined, in cases, dull at 20c.@20½c. Naphtha at 8½c.@8⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, and, though opening firmer, closed decidedly lower. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 100 bbls. new Western Mess at $16 12½; 300 bbls. old do. at $15, and 55 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $14 75@$15, with Extra Prime quoted at $12 75 ⅌ bbl. [illegible] $16 25, and 250 bbls., June, at $16 75, closing at $16 85 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been moderately sought after, with City quoted at 7¼c.@7⅜c., and Western at 6¾c.@6⅞c. ⅌ lb....A moderately active inquiry prevails for Cut-meats at about late figures, holders of City stock evincing rather more firmness. Sales embrace 150 bxs. Bellies, 12 lbs., at 9¾c.; 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 18 lbs., at 8½c.; 150 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 14½ lbs., at 10½c., with Western Dry-salted Hams quoted at 9½c.@10¼c. for 20 to 15 lbs. short-cut, boxed; small lots of Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, at 6½c.; 1,000 fresh Hams, in bulk, 12 lbs., at 10¼c.; 500 Pickled do., 12 lbs., at 11c.; 500 Smoked Hams, 11 lbs., at 12½c., and 500 Smoked Shoulders at 8c....Bacon has been in light stock and wanted at higher prices—Long Clear having been particularly scarce. Sales have been reported of 200 bxs. Western Short Clear at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; 100 bxs. Long Clear at 9¼c., and 1,000 bxs. Western Long and Short Clear at 9⅛c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb....Lard has been fairly active, opening rather higher, but closing less firmly. The demand has been, in good part, speculative. Sales for early delivery embrace 2,100 tcs. Western Steam at 9c.@9⅝c.; chiefly fair to strictly Prime at 9⅝c.@9⅝c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 9¾c.; 200 tcs. City Steam at 9⅛c.; 100 tcs. No. 1 City at 9⅛c., and 500 tcs. Refined, in lots, within the range of 9½c.@10c. ⅌ lb. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs., March options, at 9 9/16c., closing rather weak at this rate; 1,000 tcs., April, at 9⅝c. A March contract for 1,000 tcs. was changed to April at a difference of 1-16c. ⅌ lb. For Western delivery, 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, May option, were sold on private terms....There has been rather more inquiry for Beef at firm rates, with sales reported of 350 bbls., in lots, and 75 tcs., within our range. We quote from $10 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess; $28 50 for Extra do., and $31@$32 for do. City, ⅌ tierce. Sales. 150 bbls. and 80 tcs. ....Beef Hams quiet at $24@$25 for Western, and $18@$23 for Southern....Butter has been moderately sought after on the basis of previous figures. We quote the range of firkins and tubs at from 32c.@46c. for fair ordinary to prime State and near-by products, and at 46c.@55c for prime to very fancy; 42c.@55c. for fair to very choice do., pails, and 31c.@40c. for the range of Western, with Rolls ranging from 32c.@42c. ⅌ lb....Cheese has been quoted firm, on, however, a restricted business, with State Factory, poor to choice, quoted firm at from 11½c.@17½c., chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for good to fine, and 14c.@16c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 11½c.@16½c.; Western product at 12½c.@16½c. for fair to choice Factory; 5c.@14c. Skimmed Stock, ⅌ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. higher.

RICE—Has been moderately sought after, at previous figures. Carolina quoted at $7 25@$8 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $7 25@$7 37½, free, and $3 50@$3 56¼, gold, in bond, and Patna at $7 25@$7 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in more demand and held more firmly, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet, but quoted steady at 6c.@6¼c., gold.

SEEDS—Clover has been in moderate request, chiefly for home use, and quoted firm at 9½c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds attract rather more attention....Rough Flax quoted at $2 50@$2 65 ⅌ bushel....Timothy at $3 15@$3 30 ⅌ bushel....Calcutta Linseed at $2 70, gold, ⅌ 56 lbs.

SPICES—A fair inquiry has been noted for supplies, mostly in a jobbing way, with Mace quoted firm at $1 18@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 15@$1 20; Cassia at 25c.@25½c.; Clover at 50c.; East India Pepper at 21c.@22c.; White Pepper at 31c.@31½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@12¾c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@12¾c., ⅌ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been in better supply and quite moderate request, with prices favoring buyers slightly. Sales have been made of 1,679 hhds. and 163 bxs., including 360 hhds. Centrifugal, at 8½c.; 163 bxs. do. at 8¼c.@8½c., and 400 hhds. about scant good to strict good refining Muscovado at 7⅝c.@7¾c. Also, late on Saturday, 919 hhds., mainly Centrifugal, within the quoted range. We now quote: Fair Refining at 7 7-16c.; good do., 7 11-16c., prime do., 7 13-16c.@7⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8c.@8⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅛c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¼c.@8⅝c.; Manila bags, 6¾c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@8c. Refining Sugars have been in moderate demand, with Crushed and Powdered at 10⅝c.@10½c.; Granulated at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; A's, 9⅞c.@9½c.; Yellow, 8c.@9⅛c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been held more firmly, but has been quiet, on the basis of 7⅝c.@7¾c. for the best samples; sales 56,000 lbs. common to about prime at 7½c.@7⅝c. ⅌ lb....Of Stearine, 85 tcs. Western sold at 9⅜c.@9⅛c.; and 50,000 lbs. prime City on private terms, the latter quoted at 9⅜c.@9⅜c.

TEAS—Have been quiet, but quoted essentially unchanged; 15,000 half chests Green sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 300 bbls., in lots, at 96½c.@97c.; market essentially unchanged.

FREIGHTS—The business in berth freights has been quite moderate since our last, with rates ruling generally firm, and, in some instances, rather stronger, room having been offered reasonably. The chartering movement has been on a restricted scale; vessels suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades in request but not offered with freedom....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat, prompt shipment, at 10¾d. ⅌ bushel; 500 bales Cotton at 11-32d.@13-32d. ⅌ lb.; 700 bxs. Bacon, mainly at 45s.; 185 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ⅌ ton. Also two ships, 1,508 and 993 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted firm at 80s....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour, reported at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Bristol, by sail, 3,500 Staves, on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 345 tons, hence, with 2,300 quarters Grain at 7s. 7½d. ⅌ quarter; a British ship, 786 tons, with equal to about 4,800 qrs. Grain, from Philadelphia, (rumored,) on private terms; and two Italian barks, 543 and 520 tons, with Grain from do., (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms. And a German bark, 380 tons, (to arrive,) with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, on private terms....For Hamburg, by sail, 3,000 qrs. Rye at 8s. ⅌ quarter, and a Russian bark, 680 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Cronstadt, a Norwegian bark, 420 tons, hence with a full cargo of Resin on private terms....For Gibraltar and orders a British brig, 325 tons, with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d. to the Mediterranean, 8s. 6d. to the Adriatic....For Gallipoli, an Italian brig, 249 tons, hence with about 7,000 cases Petroleum at 36c. and £8 gratuity....For Constantinople, a Norwegian brig, 389 tons, hence with general cargo at £1,175....For Bahia, a German brig, with Flour from Richmond, at $1 50 ⅌ bbl....For Pernambuco, an American brig, 323 tons, with Flour from Baltimore, at $1 45 ⅌ bbl., and back with Sugar, at 25s....For Cape Haytl. a schooner, with Lumber from Pascagoula, at $10. gold, and back with Logwood, to a port North of Hatteras, at $4, gold....For St. Jago, an American brig, 301 tons, with Coal, reported from Baltimore, on private terms, and back to New-York, with Sugar, at 50c., and a brig, from Boston, out and back, at 52½c....For Sagua, an American brig, 237 tons, with Lumber, from Port Royal, on private terms, and back, with Sugar, to a port north of Hatteras, at 62½c....For Cienfuegos, an American brig, 248 tons, hence and back, with Molasses to a port north of Hatteras, at $3 87½....For Hayti and back to Boston, a schooner, 190 tons, at $2,200.... For Havti direct, a schooner, with Lumber, and another with Railroad Ties, from Southern ports, at $10 and 40c. respectively....For Cardenas, an American brig, 328 tons, with general cargo, reported from Boston, at $7, gold....For Vera Cruz, a schooner, 353 tons, with Coal, reported from Baltimore, at $5 50, and back, with Molasses, to New-York on private terms....For Richmond, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from James River, at $6....For Bath, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pocassin River, at $6 50. For Millbridge, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $12....For Boston, a schooner, with Oak Timber, reported from Wicomico River, at $6.... For Fall River, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $12; and two schooners, with do., from Brunswick, at $9.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 9, 1874.

Trade in Beeves on yesterday and to-day was moderate. The arrivals for the week past had been light, still the numbers to hand were quite sufficient for the demand. Prices ranged from 9½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 9½ cwt., on 55 lbs. to 60 lbs. to the cwt., net; good quality Steers were scarce. The general run of the herds ranged from common to fair. Four Milch Cows sold as follows: 1 for $46 50; 1 for $65; 1 for $90; 1 for $100. Veals sold from 8½c.@9¼c.@10c. ⅌ lb.; 1 grass Calf sold at $8 50; 1 grass Calf sold at $20. Sheep sold generally in large lots from 6½c.@8c.; Lambs at 8¼c. ⅌ lb. Trade was small and many car loads of Sheep remained unsold at noon. Live Hogs sold from $5 31@$6 ⅌ cwt. City dressed opened with an upward tendency; there were no actual quotations made by noon. Western dressed also remained unquoted.

SALES.

Burchard & Merritt sold for Rankin & Thompson 95 coarse Indiana Steers, from 10¾c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; 82 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Vail & Valentine sold for Rankin & Co. 82 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.; a few top Steers went at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Robbins & Co., 40 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; for selves, 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. C. S. Glover sold for self 29 good Illinois Steers, from 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 135 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. H. A. Morehouse sold for W. V. Wood 136 Cherokee Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb. and $1 off ⅌ head, weight 5¾ cwt. Leary & Ryan sold for selves 18 pair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb.; weight 7 cwt.; 15 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. T. Gibbs sold for self 45 choice Illinois Steers from 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 9½ cwt.; 65 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Eastman & Wheeler sold for selves 178 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 7¼ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for J. B. Hunter 178 coarse Missouri Steers from 10¼c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight from 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt.; 33 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. S. Healy sold for self 101 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for self, 96 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 56 good Illinois Steers, from 12½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, Hume & Elliott sold 5 Veals, weight 690 lbs., at 9¼c. ⅌ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 260 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 1 grass Calf for $8 50; 1 grass Calf for $20; 99 State Lambs, weight 8,810 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 55 State Sheep, weight 5,140 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 164 Michigan Sheep, weight 13,660 lbs., at 6⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 43 coarse-wooled Michigan Sheep, weight 4,980 lbs., at 7⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 179 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,930 lbs., at 7⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 120 State Sheep, weight 10,110 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 259 State Sheep, weight 23,860 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 175 State Sheep, weight 15,670 lbs., at 7⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 160 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,150 lbs., at 7⅞c. ⅌ lb. Same firm sold during week ending March 7, 1874, 5,956 Sheep and Lambs, for $36,951 79; average ⅌ head, $6 20. J. Kirby sold 9 Veals, weight 1,010 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 272 Sheep, weight 22,650 lbs., at 6⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 161 Sheep, weight 14,700 lbs., at 7⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 116 Sheep, weight 10,690 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 187 Sheep, weight 14,870 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb. Also sold for week ending March 7, 1874, 4,142 Sheep and Lambs, for $23,439 56. J. N. Pidcock sold 180 Illinois Sheep, weight 15,840 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb. There were no fresh arrivals of Sheep at Fortieth Street Sheep Market, therefore there were no sales. Of the fresh Hogs to hand, T. H. Reid sold on commission 224 head, weight 31,010 lbs., at $5 31 ⅌ cwt.; 69 choice quality Hogs, weight 1,370 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending March 7, 1874: 4,501 head of horned Cattle, 7,635 Sheep, 8,399 Hogs, 120 Horses, 30 Mules. Fresh arrivals to-day, 180 cars of horned Cattle.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending March 9, 1874: 1,638 head of horned Cattle, 11 Cows, 391,100 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-Eighth Street Sheep Yards for week ending March 7, 1874: 8,681 Sheep and Lambs, 14 Cows, 5 Veals. Fresh arrivals for to-day and yesterday at same yards: 2,763 Sheep, 47 Cows, 24 Veals.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending March 7, 1874: 19,338 Hogs, 5,505 Sheep, 6,790 Hogs fresh to hand to-day.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending March 9, 1874: 377 head of horned Catte, 4,107 Sheep, 25 Calves, 3,244 Hogs, 63 Horses, all, save the horned Cattle, chiefly consigned to West Fortieth Street Hog Yards.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Cattle dull; sales 2,500 Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at $7 25@$7 75; Fair to Good, $6@$7; Common, $4 50@$5 50. Sheep unchanged; sales 5,000 at [illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Donohue, J.—71, Platt, &c., Executors, vs. Platt; 77, Clerke vs. Clifford; 81, Tillinghast vs. Tillinghast, Jr., &c.; 85, The People ex rel. Kettletas vs. Cady; 90, Platt, &c., Platt; 97, In the matter, &c., Pearsall; 98, In the matter, &c., Russell; 99, In the matter, &c., Schermerhorn; 100, Smith vs. Smith; 101, Cameron vs. Stein, &c.; 102, Platt, &c., vs. Platt; 110, Smith vs. Bodine; 117, Tillinghast, &c., vs. Tillinghast, Jr., &c.; 118, Sealey, &c., vs. White; 121, Statlin vs. McGuinness; 178, Hoyton, P. A., vs. Johnson; 186, Bixby, Receiver, vs. Snow, &c.; 187, Savage vs. Sherman; 189, McIntosh vs. Fish, Executor, &c.; 207, Mayer vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 212, Bixby, Receiver, vs. Snow, &c.; 229, Ellis vs. Keyes, impleaded; 247, Dun, &c., vs. Murphy; 266, Knight, Receiver, vs. Ott; 268, Seward vs. Torrence; 274, Coffin vs. Hansom Cab Company; 278, In the matter, &c., Scott, &c.; 283, Hamil vs. Goedecke; 293, Hurlbut vs. Hilyer et al.; 306, Flandron vs. Holland; 308, Darling vs. Brewster, &c.; 310, Buddenseck vs. Frost; 323, —— vs. ——; 324, —— vs. ——; 325, —— vs. ——; 326, —— vs. ——. Call 327, —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Davis, P. J.; Daniels and Lawrence, JJ.—Enumerated motions—137, Tyng vs. Fields et al.; 141, Sloane vs. Elsen; 145, Randolph vs. Peck et al.; 147, Risley vs. The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company; 148, English et al. vs. Steele; 150, Greenwood et al. vs. Brink; 151, Reeder vs. Schneider; 152, Boardman vs. Gaillard et al.; 154, Jex vs. The Board of Education; 155, Barry vs. Brune et al.; 158 Hope vs. Lawrence; 160, Pollock vs. Schulze, Receiver; 161, Kiersted et al. vs. The O. and A. R. R. Co.; 162, Arctic Fire Insurance Company vs. Austin; 163, Union Manufacturing Company vs. Byrington; 164, Krom, Surrogate, vs. Levy; 165, Holmes vs. Pettengill et al.; 166, Hemmenway vs. Wilson et al.; 21, Marshall vs. Marshall; 37, Watson vs. Watson; 167, Chamberlain et al. vs. Lindsay et al.; 168, Heinemann et al. vs. Head et al.; 169, Westervelt vs. Ackley; 171, Gray et al. vs. N. Y. and Va. S. S. Co.; 172, Kuhns vs. Brown et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Adjourned until Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—237, Ball vs. Hudson River Railroad Company; 480, Hubbard et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1676, Talbert vs. Kelly et al.; 1666, Ainsworth vs. Backus; 436, Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.; 114, Perkins vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1216, Webb vs. Walsh; 1734, Todd vs. Shelbourne; 2532, Dietrich vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3034, Gearty vs. Mayor, &c.; 3113, People ex rel. Dolan vs. Keating; 1758, Delano vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company; 1760, Courtney et al. vs. Dimmick; 1762, Valentine vs. Lyon, impleaded, &c.; 1764, Williams et al. vs. Palmer; 1768, Oswego Falls B. S. Company vs. Fitch; 1770, Renwick vs. Houghtalin; 1772, Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company vs. Cushing; 1774, Davidson et al. vs. Alfaro; 1776, De Martin vs. The Associanoni Maritina De Lambunciello.

SUPERIOR COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Adjourned until Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—899, Jones vs. Barlow et al.; 845, Hawes et al. vs. Nolan et al.; 637, Beverrinde vs. Day; 741, Boschez vs. Frank et al.; 871, Fitzgibbons vs. Sloan; 731, Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.; 865, Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company vs. Gmitser; 533, Ellis vs. Black; 341, Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1595, Howe vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1647. Whitney vs. Mayor, &c.; 1921, McColl et al. vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company; 237, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 159, Martin, &c. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 729, Hexter vs. Knox.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—880, Jakob vs. Leianne et al.; 830, American Med. Company vs. Kessler; 818, Whiting Arms Company vs. Barlow et al.; 650, Doyle et al. vs. Sharp; 870, Keep vs. Kauffman et al.; 1490, Hickey vs. Mayor, &c.; 718, Sheppard vs. Oddie et al.; 158, Campbell vs. Lury et al.; 632, Claflin et al. vs. Myre; 902, Brinker et al. vs. Hobbs; 904, McMicken et al. vs. Lawrence; 906, Roche, Administratrix, vs. The Second Avenue Railroad Company; 908, Roche vs. The Second Avenue Railroad Company; 910, Finck vs. The Firemen's Fund Insurance Company; 912, Dutch vs. Serrell et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—2273, Beach vs. Bloss.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Daly, JJ.—57, Sweeney vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3, Struthers vs. Christal; 14, O'Gorman vs. Kammack; 31, Taylor vs. Gillies; 32, Nordhans vs. Stendel; 44, Chopman vs. Douglass; 45, White vs. Continental Bank; 68, Hooper vs. Noelke; 33, —— vs. ——.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—3794, Farmers' Milk Company vs. Sears; 2338½, Brannigan vs. Hall; 3468, Schuyler vs. Herts; 3316, Murphy vs. Fernandez et al.; 3212, Bennek vs. Lyons et al.; 3350, Garrish et al. vs. Sudenbury; 3364, Hawley, Jr., vs. Wogram; 3342, Liddy et al. vs. Thalry; 3344, Deeksten, Jr., vs. Austin et al.; 3454, Beadel vs. Kearney; 3458, Bowers et al. vs. Chapman; 3462, Curtin vs. Cornell; 3466, Strator et al. vs. Helsdorf; 3470, Field et al. vs. Simonfield et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—3205, Johnston vs. Dimmick; 3421, Brannigan vs. Fox; 3115, Gobhardt vs. Mather; 3273, Lake vs. Hedges et al.; 3473, Dauckleman vs. Haack; 3321, O'Rorke et al. vs. Cassin; 3413, Moritz vs. Neidlinger et al.; 4375, Lindeburg vs. Lewrsohn; 3457, Muller vs. Kingsbury; 3457, Ettinger vs. Mintz; 3461, Mase vs. Wing et al.; 3463, Mott vs. De Cordova; 3467, Van Valkenburgh et al. vs. Cohen; 3469, Comstock vs. Ramsay et al.; 3475, Macdellar et al. vs. The P. R. C. L. B. and Printing Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—4517, Goldstein vs. Simon; 4394, McIntyre vs. Johnston; 4134, Myers vs. New-York M. A. Society; 2020, Payton vs. Mace et al.; 4548, Taffey et al. vs. The Oleomargarine Manufacturing Company; 3931, Hass vs. Kennedy; 4607, Beams et al. vs. McNeil; 4386, Stern vs. Wannemacher et al.; 4617, Vandyke vs. Seagrave et al.; 3890, The S. E. P. S. vs. Coe; 3251, Mayer et al. vs. Elleuberg; 4178, Rockland County Nitro-glycerine Company vs. Henderson et al.; 4000, Lynch vs. Cockerill et al.; 4532, Southard et al. vs. Meyer; 2720, Rubin vs. The B. and M. Insurance Company.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Judge Donohue.

Winchell vs. Winchell; motion granted.

In the matter, &c., Farrell: Tyng vs. United States Submarine Torpedo-boat Company; in the matter, &c., Harmony Fire Insurance Company; granted.

Miller vs. Brown, (two cases;) granted and referred to John S. Patterson.

Schuster vs. Moelke; in the matter, &c., Anderson; Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Seeley; memorandums. Tenth National Bank vs. Board of Apportionment; granted. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Monell.

Whiteworth et al. vs. Erie Railway Company; order settled and entered.

Roe vs. Roe; findings settled.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Miner vs. Beekman et al.; order of reference granted.

Watson vs. Brennan; the plaintiff should have judgment. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
By Judge Spier.

Camp vs. Fitzsimmons; judgment for plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Larremore.

Webster vs. Webster; reference ordered to T. H. Langdon.

Sands vs. Sands; reference ordered to A. C. Anderson.

Lake Shore O. L. Railway Company vs. Hess; motion denied, with costs to abide event.

Smith vs. Smith; Kubel vs. The People of the State of New-York; applications granted.

Moser vs. Moser; divorce granted; custody of child awarded to plaintiff.

Marx vs. Isenberg; motion denied.

Windship vs. Finkler; preliminary objection sustained. See memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
By Judges Davis, Daniels and Donohue.

Hildebrand vs. The People; writ of error dismissed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Coppermann vs. The People; writ of error dismissed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Smith vs. The Mayor, &c., of New York; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event, unless the plaintiff stipulate to reduce the judgment in accordance with the opinion. Opinion by Judge Daniels. Order to be re-settled by Judge Daniels.

Isham, Executor, vs. Davison; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Donohue.

Jay, Receiver, vs. De Groot, et. al.; order to stand over to bring before the court the proceedings in revivor. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

The People ex rel. Daniels et al. vs. Cushman; proceedings and judgment reversed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

The People ex rel. Eldridge vs. Friedlander; proceedings affirmed. Opinion by Judge Donohue.

Stevenson vs. The Mayor, &c.; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Candee, Assignee, vs. Keeler; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Donohue.

Hill vs. McKenzie; judgment ordered for the plaintiff on the verdict. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

The People ex rel. Bagley vs. Green; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; The People ex rel. Purser vs. Green; orders affirmed. Opinions by Presiding Judge Davis.

The People ex rel. Purser vs. Green, (nine cases;) The People ex rel. Hennessy vs. Green; orders affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Judge Daniels.

Same vs. Same; The People ex rel. Cornell vs Green; The people ex rel. Wood vs. Green; orders affirmed, with costs.

The People ex rel. Nathan vs. Green; order affirmed.

Oxley vs. King et al.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Donohue.

Tenth National Bank vs. Darragh; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Huston vs. Weber et al.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Brown vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Greene vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Donohue.

Toole vs. Garvin; motion for new trial granted; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Willis vs. Weaver; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

The People ex rel. Wade vs. Strack; judgment for defendant on the case submitted, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Deas vs. Wendell; decree of Surrogate affirmed. Opinion by Judge Donohue.

McVeary vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Donohue.

By Judges Davis, Daniels, and Lawrence.

Dupuy vs. Wintz; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

The Continental Bank Note Company vs. The Industrial Exhibition Company; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

By Judges Davis, Daniels, and Donohue.

Mundorf vs. Mundorf; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Getty vs. Spaulding et al.; order modified, and affirmed as modified. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The Continental Bank Note Company vs. The Industrial Exhibition Company; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The New-York Floating Dry Dock Company vs. Leaman et al.; order.

The People ex rel. Baker vs. The Board of Apportionment; motion denied. Opinion by Judge Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Van Brunt.

Crocker vs. Thompson et al.; judgment for defendant, with costs.

Greene vs. The Hanover Insurance Company; demurrer overruled.

Bache vs. Purcell; Kitchen vs. Conklin et al.; judgment for plaintiffs.

Hume vs. Hanlay et al.; judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Weeks vs. Gersan et al.; findings modified.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

In the case of Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, against H. C. Warmoth, in the Louisiana Circuit, the court was petitioned to allow an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, but the motion has been referred, on the ground that the record does not show a final decree.

In the case of The City of Davenport et al. vs. Dows, the latter sued in the Circuit Court for Iowa on behalf of himself and others as stockholders in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company [illegible]

[illegible] company should have been joined in the action; that the complainant had a complete remedy at law, and that the tax was a valid one upon the property of the company. The court overruled the demurrer and enjoined the tax. Without passing upon the other questions, it is here held that the company should have been joined, and as it was not, the demurrer should have been sustained. The decree was reversed. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 208.—*Stowe, Appellant, vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was an affirmance of a judgment against Stowe on a contract for delivering of grain to the Government in the early part of the war. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 205.—*Bidred vs. Sexton.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.—This was a contest concerning the title to certain lands in Wisconsin. It is here held that the plaintiff's entries were invalid and rightfully canceled, because they were made before the law had been proclaimed for sale at the price fixed by law, and that, as the entries of the defendant were made after the lands were properly put into the market, they were valid. Judgment affirmed. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 8.—Original.—*State of Florida vs. Anderson.*—Demurrer overruled.

After the delivery of the foregoing opinions, the Attorney General announced the intelligence of the death of Ex-President Fillmore, and stated that, in view of the event, he had thought it proper to move an adjournment of the court.

The Chief Justice replied that the court concurred in the views expressed by the Attorney General; and that, out of respect for the memory of so eminent and so good a man, the court adjourn until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. It was so ordered.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Judge Gilbert.
A CURIOUS CASE.

Carroll *vs.* Carroll.—This is a contested will case, the facts in which are exceedingly curious, and the points involved rather complicated. They have been already published several times, and may be briefly summed up as follows:

The point at issue is really as to who is the legal wife of John Carroll, deceased, and consequently entitled to inherit his property, valued at about $100,000.

In 1836 Margaret Recards married John Carroll in England. They were first married in accordance with the forms of the Roman Catholic Church, but some doubts having arisen in their minds as to the legality of that marriage, they married again in the Church of England. Four children were the issue of this union, two of whom—a boy and a girl—are now living. In 1842, the husband deserted his wife for some cause to her unknown, and she heard nothing of him until the year 1870, when she learned that he was in America. She followed him, traced him to Brooklyn, and there found him living at No. 272 Myrtle avenue, and married again with four other children. She then, through her counsel, Morris & Pearsall, began a suit for divorce, but meanwhile John Carroll went back to England and died there, whereupon she applied for letters of administration, believing him to have died intestate.

The second wife objects to the procedings of Mrs. Carroll No. 1, and replies that she is the only legal widow of John Carroll; that he left a will and that the property all belongs to her.

It will be easily seen that if Mrs. Carroll No. 2 is proved not to be the legal wife of John Carroll—as must be the case if Margaret Carroll can establish her marriage with the same man—all transfers of real estate by the late John Carroll have been illegal, and outsiders will find their titles clouded, while the children of the second wife will, of course, be illegitimate.

Gen. Crooke appears for wife No. 1; Morris & Pearsall for No. 2.

When the case was before the Surrogate he admitted the bill to probate, and now Mrs. Carroll No. 1 applies for admeasurement of dower, which of course brings up the entire question as to the facts in the case.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903. PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

FYSHE & COMINGS,
STOCK, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 31 Wall st., New-York.
STOCKS, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
LOANS NEGOTIATED,
STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
THOS. FYSHE,
Late one of the agents of the Bank of British North America.
W. L. COMINGS,
Member of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,292,500 SEVEN PER Cent. Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $1,292,500 consolidated stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872, and chapter 322, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1894, ($1,292,500.)

Said stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see advertisement in the *City Record.* ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1874.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.
JOHN DUFF, Vice President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

NOTICE.

To the holders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad bonds of the issue of Feb. 16, 1857:

The Trustees are now ready to pay bondholders who have not surrendered their bonds the pro rata of net proceeds of sale under foreclosure, say 49.551 per cent., or $495 51 for bond of $1,000.
LUTHER C. CLARK, HENRY A. BARLING, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1874.

ELECTION NOTICE.
STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS
For sale by
L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK,
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

A WALL ST. BANKING AND COMMISSION house, with a regularly-organized business of long standing, desires to add $50,000 as special capital; the firm members have had an experience of many years, and are thoroughly qualified; references of the highest respectability can be furnished. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,674 New-York Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be drawn on March 14, 1874, certain numbers by lot for twenty-six of the first mortgage bonds issued by the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, to be purchased in accordance with the agreement indorsed thereon. T. J. CARTER, President.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company for choice of Directors and any other lawful business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange place, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.
Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,
$1,000,000,
divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
E. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

N. Y. and O. Midland R. R.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
are requested to send without delay their addresses and amounts held by them, to care of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

A committee of first-mortgage bondholders has been formed to prepare a plan. They will strive to thoroughly protect the first mortgage, believing, if rightly managed, it is perfectly good.

Two plans have been proposed, both of which are objectionable, as neither protects the first bondholders as well as can be devised.

Dictated by the desire to do to others as they would be done by, their plan (after thorough protection of the first mortgage) will give the other interests consideration in their exact order, and in time return to the towns their stock as originally subscribed, without watering.

To perfect such a plan will need time. The committee ask the patience and co-operation of all.
D. B. HALSTEAD, GERRITT H. SMITH, H. BLENNERHASSETT, } of Committee.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
invested in United States bonds.
EDWARD KING, President.
J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Second Vice President.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
J. M. McLEAN, SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
E. B. WESLEY, GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS, WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.
J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.
WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

FOR INVESTMENT,
WE OFFER
City of St. Paul Bonds,
Kansas City Bonds.
KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 12 WALL ST.

Allen, Stephens & Co.
BANKERS, (Domestic,)
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co.," dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" thereto, dated December, 1873.

Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible. HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 238 South 4th st. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 38, NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, as above, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock noon, to hear the report of the manager. All the stockholders are requested to be present, as important business will be presented.
JAMES F. SECOR, JR., Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, New-York, Feb. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, No. 168 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 10. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE firms and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City Banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL BANK OF TECUMSEH, located at Tecumseh, in the State of Michigan, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. LUCIUS LILLEY, Cashier.
TECUMSEH, March 3, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND CONCERT—M. Victor Capoul, M. V. Maurel, Mr. Wieniawski, Mme. Nilsson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY VIII.—Mme. Fanny Janauschek, Mr. Milnes Levick.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA—VARIETIES—Mr. G. L. Fox, Wilson Brothers.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT, (Opera Bouffe)—Mme. Marie Aimée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE HEIR AT LAW—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT—MUSIC, &c.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—LECTURE by Hon. John M. Francis—"Greece as It Is."

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.—LECTURE by Mr. R. J. De Cordova—"Them Brown Boys."

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.—OLD FOLKS CONCERT.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

The State election in New-Hampshire today will be watched—if it is watched at all—with very different feelings from those which attended the similar election two years since. Neither party this year is very confident. The Prohibitionists' vote is an unknown and not easily calculable quantity. It is not impossible that there will be no election for Governor by the people, and that the choice of that officer will go to the Legislature.

Judge BENEDICT, of the Eastern District, yesterday set down the trial of Supervisor HAWLEY, indicted in connection with the Sanborn contracts, for Wednesday, the 25th of March. At that date, if not earlier, we shall begin to get evidence as to the really important question in this case, which we understand to be this: Did Government officers connive at a neglect to collect taxes by the usual agency in order that they might be collected by SANBORN? Another phase of the question is suggested in our Washington dispatches, which raise the interesting inquiry: Did Congressmen enlist in the passage of the law authorizing these contracts with a view to sharing in the proceeds? It remains to be seen whether this question will be investigated in Washington. We should say it should be, if there is any definite or authoritative allegation in the affirmative.

An unexpected conclusion of the difficulty in the Board of Assistant Aldermen was reached by the decision of the Supreme Court, General Term, rendered yesterday. It is a welcome decision, for the public interests required that the organization of the board should be perfected in some way. The decision of the court is not of much importance beyond its direct effect upon the main point in dispute, for the court finds as a fact that Mr. WADE was elected President under the charter of 1870 expressly for the year 1873, and this action having been legal, a vacancy existed at the commencement of the present year, which the board had the right to fill. Taking this view of the case, the court gave judgment against Mr. WADE, with the effect of installing Mr. STARCK in the Presidency. It will be noticed that the various questions which have been suggested in connection with this matter, in regard to the provisions of the new charter for the organization of the two branches of the Common Council, have not been passed upon by the court. As there is little likelihood that any of these questions will again arise in a practical shape during the term of the present boards, they have ceased to be of any consequence.

CHARLICK has entered upon his defense in the street-cleaning business, by bringing up his Police Captains to swear that the streets are clean. This job they undertook with a unanimity and vigor which shows the force to be in a better state of discipline than has been supposed. But, unhappily for these ready witnesses, Gen. BARLOW insisted upon [illegible]

most of them were forced to admit that the streets have been in a filthy condition since the beginning of cold weather. The bureau is thus shown by the admissions of its own witnesses to have wholly neglected its duties during nearly five months, and if CHARLICK cannot do any better than this, it is hardly worth while for him to attempt any further defense. It has been thought by some of his sanguine friends that he was eager for an opportunity to put in evidence in rebuttal of the material points of the case, and more especially in relation to the dumping by the City on his lots. But this was a mistake, for he had such an opportunity yesterday, and neglected it. We hope the committee will put no limit to CHARLICK's efforts to prove that the Street-cleaning Bureau is even worse than the public has hitherto supposed.

As an offset to the somewhat alarming telegrams which have recently been received in regard to the progress of the Indian famine, the Governor General assures the new British Cabinet that work and food have been supplied to all the distressed millions of Patna. As this Commissionership has a population of about 13 millions, the successful heading off of the famine there implies a vast amount of progress in distributive and other organizations since the end of January. At that date the Indian papers reported the state of official preparation as very backward, and the recent telegrams about the beginning of actual deaths from starvation in Tirhoot—a subdivision of Patna—seemed to be the natural sequel of such a state of things. If Lord NORTHBROOK is right, however, all this has been remedied.

Most people have wondered at the absence of any popular outbreak over the execution of the novel and severe Prussian laws in regard to the temporal obligations of religious teachers. There was a time when the arrest and imprisonment of a prelate like Archbishop LEDOCHOWSKI would have been the signal for revolt in Posen, but during all the prolonged proceedings against the Polish Primate there has been the faintest possible show of popular insubordination. The arrest of the Bishop of Treves seems, however, to have been made the occasion of a serious riot, requiring the presence of the troops to quell it. The decrees of the court and the orders of the Government will not falter for an instant, we may be sure, though a score of such riots should attest the discontent of the Catholic population. Prince BISMARCK is a man who, having put his hand to the plow, does not look back.

"BUTLERISM."

It is a question which we commend to the careful consideration of the Representatives of the Republican Party at Washington, whether our party has not had enough of that element in the conduct of its affairs popularly known as "Butlerism?" We think it would be well for those who are responsible for the management of the party, and for the conspicuous public acts by which it is judged, to ask themselves if the country is ready to follow through thick and thin the lead of the Essex Congressman. There seems to be a strong disposition at the national capital to award to that gentleman a remarkable degree of influence and prominence in matters for which nature and training have not conspicuously fitted him. It might be as well to reflect what may be the results upon the fortunes of the party and upon the welfare of the country if this disposition is allowed to go on unchecked. Those who are in daily intercourse with Gen. BUTLER, and who enjoy without interruption the peculiar charm of his mind and character, may perhaps be excused for falling into an excessive subserviency which is quite inexplicable to the impartial observer at a distance. But as the time has hardly yet come when those whom the party has trusted can be absolved from all responsibility, it is fair to ask whether an otherwise excusable adoration of Mr. BUTLER cannot be carried too far for the interests of Republicanism?

There is very little doubt in our minds that the country at large, and especially that portion of it most immediately concerned, is a trifle sick of Mr. BUTLER. We do not believe that the famous Simmons matter, and the conduct of the National Administration with reference to it, has strengthened the Republican Party anywhere. We do not suppose any one will pretend that it has helped the party in New-Hampshire or Connecticut, and we do not see how, in any reasonable portion of the community, it could help us. We have not ourselves taken any part in the "Simmons fight," in the first place because the facts were stoutly disputed on either side, and in the second place because it seemed to us a matter that ought to be settled with reference to the better public opinion of Massachusetts and New-England. What we regret to perceive is that it has not been so settled; that, on the contrary, the better public opinion from one end to the other of New-England is expressing itself as disappointed and outraged by the result. And the origin of this bitter feeling is not so much any special interest in the office of Collector at Boston as in the conviction that Gen. BUTLER has "run" the whole thing. So far as we can judge from the published statements of the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives, this conviction is not without foundation. BUTLER himself seems to be doing all in his power to strengthen it. He regards himself, and he is generally regarded, as the most influential politician in Washington, and the impression that he is so is all the while doing the party harm.

It is not very singular that it should do us harm. Gen. BUTLER is not a fit man to be a party leader. We need not go into any extended analysis of his character to show why he is not. His political history, only too familar to the country, shows it. He has hardly a quality of a successful leader, if we except persistence and boldness. These, however, are only auxiliary qualities. They are not of the essence of statesmanship. They are needed in a good party leader, but they are not in themselves sufficient to constitute one. In the absence of other and better qualities they may well ruin a leader or a party that will follow him. It is little to say of a man that he is bold even to impudence if he rejects the principles of a party, violates its pledges, breeds faction and division in its ranks, maligns its trusted men, loads it with detestable measures, and subordinates all its interests [illegible]

what BUTLER has done, and it is what the party cannot tolerate without sustaining injury, perhaps irretrievable injury.

Certainly the party is passing through difficulties. We think the most sanguine believer in the efficacy of "fixing things" will not deny this. Among the causes of discontent now manifesting themselves is the conviction that our finances are in a very bad way for want of decisive Congressional action. Is it quite safe, considering this fact, to give up the management of the party to a man whose knowledge of finance is as limited as his devotion to the well-recognized principles of the Republican Party—to a man who has coquetted with repudiation, and is a pronounced champion of inflation? Is it prudent to put forward as the most prominent and influential man in the party the counsel of Special Agent JAYNE? Gen. BUTLER is a Congressman who hires himself to defend a Government officer who has made enormous sums of money out of laws that Congress is asked to repeal. It is not a very delicate position to occupy, but it is quite in keeping with BUTLER's character, and the party representatives who obey the beck of BUTLER only invite for the party the odium that attaches to such a transaction.

There was a time when the prominence of men like BUTLER was, to a certain extent, unavoidable, though we hardly think it was ever desirable. It was when the party had set for itself a few distinct and important aims, determined by the condition of affairs after the war. These aims BUTLER took good care to pursue with conspicuous zeal. The party, holding the end more important than the means, did not stop to criticise him, or others like him. He could be trusted on the strict party questions of the past ten years, for he was ready to be faithful in these that he might have free swing in other directions. He cannot be trusted now, because it unfortunately turns out that his interests and those of pure and sound government are not identical. We take the liberty of suggesting that the party and the country have had about enough of him, and of the self-seeking, the arrogance, the want of principle, and the generally low standard of political life which he represents.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Withdrawn for upward of twenty years from active participation in public affairs, Ex-President FILLMORE long outlived the asperities of politics, and enjoyed during his retirement the respect of the nation. His personal relations with men of all political parties, during a long and active career, were of the most pleasant kind. The wisdom of his actions was often disputed, but the purity of his motives was never denied. One fatal mistake deprived him of all further chance of political support, and left resentments rankling in the public mind which were long in cooling, but even this did not rob him of popular confidence in his personal integrity. He committed an error that cost his country dearly, but it was charged to his mental constitution, rather than to lack of moral principle. His policy was in direct antagonism to the principles of freedom which he professed, and it ruined the Whig Party; but his fidelity to the one and his devotion to the other were never questioned.

Probably no man ever attained to high position from humbler beginnings or over greater obstacles. Born in the wilds of Western New-York during the first year of the century, his childhood was one of toil and privation. His parents were among the poorest pioneers, and could afford him no facilities for acquiring an education. His life beginning under such circumstances could only be expected to be devoted to menial occupations. But industry, probity, perseverance, and self-denial, joined to fair natural abilities, worked out for him a far different destiny. Apprenticed in his early youth to a clothier, he spent every leisure hour in reading, but the knowledge thus gained was in the crudest and most useless form. The youth who, in later life, filled the arduous position of Chairman of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives with credit, at nineteen years of age had never seen a text-book on grammar or geography. He never had any mental training, except such as he gave himself. A man thus reared, who filled with honor the highest stations, has left an example to the youth of his country which may be of high value.

But it must always be regretted that such a man as MILLARD FILLMORE had not a mind comprehensive enough to properly meet a great crisis. Coming to the Presidency on the 10th of July, 1850, on the death of Gen. TAYLOR, he was forced to meet the slavery issue on the compromise measures of Mr. CLAY, which then absorbed the public mind. Belonging to the Whig Party, and all his convictions and training being on the side of freedom, Mr. FILLMORE yet prized the peace and unity of his country above his convictions. It was, moreover, his misfortune to see in slavery a political and not a moral question. Upon this one issue, which, it is true, was one of transcendent importance, he was a politician and not a statesman. Therefore, as part of the bargain with slavery, he not only signed the Fugitive Slave law, but attempted, in perfect good faith and with more than the required zeal, to enforce it. The act was not only obnoxious to the Northern people in the highest degree, but was repugnant to the moral sense of the world. That he consented to its enactment and attempted its enforcement was the cause of his political ruin. The South, having used him, discarded him, and the North never again fully trusted him. This one error caused many of the merits of his Administration to be overlooked. Rarely has the nation maintained a higher character abroad than during his Presidency. It was he who sent the expedition to Japan which has had such lasting and great results. His domestic policy was in many respects eminently wise. He recommended the establishment of the Court of Claims, the Department of Agriculture, and a railroad to the Pacific; and although his suggestions were disregarded during his term, he lived to see them all adopted by the Government. To him also is the country largely indebted for cheap postage.

But an Administration having so many claims to public respect proved to be an ignominious failure through one blunder, so great that it was, in effect, a crime. A President who on every point but one fully met public expectation, retired from his high [illegible]

of Mr. FILLMORE's Administration proved the intelligent devotion of the American people to freedom. On the occasion of the enactment of the Fugitive Slave law, it first became apparent that for Northern public men outside the Democratic Party to parley or compromise with slavery was to commit political suicide. The law led to results more startling, perhaps, than any other legislation in our annals. It destroyed the Whig Party, and laid the foundations of the great political organization which wrested the Government from slavery, and reconstructed the nation on the basis of freedom. But the credit for these results in no degree belongs to Mr. FILLMORE. His policy was to maintain the Union with slavery. The maintenance of the Union without slavery he did not deem possible, and it was a blessing he did not intend to confer upon his country. His subsequent sympathy with the cause of liberty can never fully atone in the public judgment for the error which he committed.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND MERCHANTS.

In endeavoring to get at the rights and wrongs of the merchants' complaints against the Revenue laws, there are many things which are calculated to bewilder the impartial inquirer. We fear the case of the merchants is not always put forward with that fairness and candor which are essential in all such discussions. When it is stated that the fees received by the special agents and Customs authorities are greater now than ever before, a reference to official records at once disproves the assertion. When it is said that the large moieties "have turned the heads" of the Collector and other officers, a very great injustice is done to gentlemen whose characters stand quite as high in the community as that of Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, who makes the charge. It will take a great deal of evidence to convince us that Gen. ARTHUR, Gen. SHARPE, or Mr. LAFLIN have done anything unworthy of men of the highest honor. At the present moment, they have to stand the fire of an attack on institutions which have existed as long as the Government. Yet *all* the cases of alleged injustice to merchants, with one exception, which have been brought forward by Mr. SCHULTZ and others, date from before their time. The "pepper" case, the Harvey Lewis case, and others on which Mr. SCHULTZ is always ringing the changes, have not occurred under the present Administration. Moreover, unless we are very much deceived, there was no hardship whatever in the disposition of those cases. Exaggeration and misrepresentation can do the merchants no good. Indeed, it is rather curious to see how small a proportion of the merchants are making their voices heard in the present discussion. Houses like CLAFLIN & CO., JAFFRAY & CO., A. T. STEWART, and many similar firms, make no complaint. This strikes us as being a very singular feature in the controversy. And the houses which do complain seem to have themselves to thank for their troubles.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO., for example, need not have paid that $271,000. They were advised—almost entreated—not to pay it by the Collector and by the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. BOUTWELL said over and over again to Mr. W. E. DODGE: "If you are confident there has been no intentional fraud, do not pay a cent. I will guarantee that your case shall be brought to a speedy hearing, and you shall not lose a dollar, unless proof of intentional fraud can be produced." Yet the firm begged, as a favor, to be allowed to pay $271,000. Now, why did they not take Mr. BOUTWELL's advice, and go into court? It would have cost them no more annoyance or inconvenience than they had already suffered, presuming that they were in the right. They did not settle the matter on a momentary impulse; they considered it for six weeks, and had the advice of their counsel, who certainly was not in the pay of the Custom-house. Their friends advised them to contest the case. We offered to publish any statement which Mr. DODGE might think proper to make. A lawsuit could have done them no injury whatever, and assuredly would not have cost them $271,000. Other merchants have gone into similar suits, and no harm ever happened to them. They could not have been convicted without the verdict of a jury, and we suppose it will not be said that the Custom-house or the Treasury can pack the juries which are to try revenue cases in a Supreme Court. Is any firm justified in paying $271,000, and admitting fraud, when it knows itself to be entirely innocent? We should say not. And when such a compromise has been effected, why attempt to throw the blame on the Collector or his subordinates, when they had no power whatever to effect the compromise, but distinctly advised the firm against it?

We cannot get over these difficulties in the Phelps-Dodge case, and it is absolutely the only case now talked of which occurred under the present Administration. Again, with reference to the seizure of books and papers. It appears that such seizures are very seldom made, and that even when they do occur, possession of the books and papers can be almost immediately regained by the merchant, upon undertaking to produce certified copies of the accounts or invoices required to show the nature of the transaction which has caused the seizure. As for special agents, it should be remembered that they are Treasury officers, and are not under the control of the Custom-house authorities. And with regard to the moieties, they are settled by law, have been so settled from early times, and cannot be refused by the Collector of the day or his subordinates. Their value, as we have shown previously, has been greatly exaggerated—first it was said the Collector alone received $150,000 a year, then $100,000, and now it turns out that his receipts average $30,000—of which, we suspect, only a small portion goes into the Collector's pocket. The system may be bad—but blame the system, not those who are sworn to administer it. Do not accuse those officers of having their "heads" and "consciences" turned by the moieties.

So far from the present administration being more oppressive than its predecessors, it seems clear that it is about the most liberal and lenient ever known. We hear no complaints from the great merchants—with the solitary exception above spoken of, and if any man will say that PHELPS, DODGE & CO. were free from blame for their management of their own [illegible]

Are there no frauds on the revenues ever attempted? One would suppose not, to judge from the evidence thus far presented to the committee in Washington, and from the talk in some of the newspapers. We have been told privately of some cases in which merchants allege that they suffered hardship, and we have begged permission to make them public, or at least for leave to inquire into them. But this permission is never granted. Why? We are fully convinced that redress could be secured in every case of real injustice. But if people choose to submit to injustice without a murmur, and will not allow any one to interfere in their behalf, we do not see what can be done for them. The whole subject is a very mysterious and complicated one, and if the law can be altered so as to remove the mystery and lessen the complications, without actually sacrificing the revenue honestly due to the Government, we should say that the relief to the merchants would not be one whit greater than the relief afforded to the Collector and other officers of Customs.

YESTERDAY'S GENERAL TERM DECISIONS.

The new General Term of the Supreme Court, consisting of Judges DAVIS, DANIELS and DONOHUE, rendered some very important decisions yesterday. We have above alluded to their decision in regard to the reorganization of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, but questions of still more vital importance to the tax-payers are involved in the decisions rendered in regard to a number of old claims against the City. We have previously referred to the decisions of the court below, denying the applications for a mandamus against the Controller of the notorious GEO. H. PURSER and some of his colaborers in the street-opening business. In the cases of twenty-two such applications, the General Term yesterday affirmed the decisions of the court below. The decisions involve not only the very important principle that the Finance Department performs something more than a purely ministerial function in dealing with claims of this character, but they protect the City against being mulcted of a very considerable sum of money. The decisions in question will compel the following persons to submit such proof of the justice of their claims as will satisfy either a competent auditor or an intelligent jury:

George H. Purser, clerks	$113,550
John A. Bagley, Surveyor	199,919
James S. Hennessy, Commissioner	21,500
Charles G. Cornell, Commissioner	14,000
William Wood, Commissioner	7,500
Gratz Nathan, Commissioner	1,250
Total	$357,719

All the above claims were, if we mistake not, contracted under the rule of TWEED, and the principal claimants, PURSER and BAGLEY, in addition to the large sums specified, received from the City during the reign of the Ring $132,058 and $81,723 respectively. That is to say, in the course of about three years, GEORGE H. PURSER, acting in the humble capacity of clerk to Street-opening Commissioners, contrived to run up a bill against the City of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. As Surveyor, JOHN A. BAGLEY was still more fortunate, for his three years' emoluments reach the respectable total of over $281,000. The most fortunate of recent Collectors or Surveyors of the Port of New-York failed to realize incomes at all approaching to these amounts, yet who ever hears about either PURSER or BAGLEY, though the former at least is employed as clerk on street-openings at this very hour? We rather think that the Commissioners for acquiring the land for the new parade-ground have retained his invaluable assistance. But as this kind of artist burrows in the by-ways of public life, it is not always easy to say just where he is operating. One evidence of his talents is always with us in the shape of suits for the vacation of assessments—"for," reasons the property-owner, "if the City allow people to run up exorbitant bills against me, shall I not use every weapon which the law affords me to shift the burden on the City's shoulders?"

Another very important question was ruled upon yesterday. This arose on the appeal of the City against the decision of Judge BRADY allowing Ex-Police Justice COULTER a salary at the rate of $10,000 per annum. The General Term reversed this decision, and ordered a new trial. This is important, because it was considered a test suit, affecting the rate of remuneration of the old Police Justices during the two years preceding their removal. Examination of the law convinced the Controller that the legal salary was $5,000, and he has consistently refused to draw his warrant for a larger amount. Something like $100,000, therefore, depends on the issue of this suit. Another salutary principle was affirmed in the confirmation of the judgment of the Special Term, denying the claim of Ex-Assistant Alderman MCVEANY for salary, during the time his seat was occupied by a contestant, who had been paid the salary, but who had to vacate the seat. Still another good precedent was established in denying the application for an attachment against the Controller of JOHN F. BAKER, an old subordinate of County Auditor WATSON.

But a still more important class of suits was virtually decided yesterday in the rulings upon two of TWEED's special contracts. The first of these claims was that of JOHN S. BROWN, ex-contractor for street-cleaning, who demanded from the City $90,337, as the balance due on contract for regulating and grading Tenth avenue from Manhattan street (One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street) to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. This claim went before the Contract Commission of 1872, who declined to stamp it as valid against the City. An attempt was made to legalize it by inserting a clause in a bill passed by the last Legislature, but this attempt was defeated by the Governor's veto. The Special Term decided against the claimant, and the General Term has affirmed that decision. The other claim was presented on behalf of JOHN B. GREENE—a person who used to be found at the same address as A. D. BARBER—for the sum of $52,748. The service said to have been rendered consisted in the laying of Croton water-pipes, and it need hardly be added that a pretty strong suspicion of fraud attached to the claim. The court below allowed the amount claimed, but the General Term has reversed that decision. The defense in these two cases involved the important question of the powers of the Department of Public Works to award contracts without public advertisement or competition, and in violation of both letter and spirit of the charter. Yesterday's decisions will help to put a stop to this practice; and, taken as a whole, they illustrate very fully the reason and the justification for a good deal of the City litigation about which we hear so much.

PET DOGS.

The frightful death by hydrophobia, a few days since, of a lady well known in the dramatic profession, brings vividly to mind the danger which lurks unthought of and unheeded in many households at this moment. The chance of getting hydrophobia is perhaps not much greater in general than the chance of being struck by lightning. According to one authority, not more than one in twenty-five of those who are bitten by dogs are infected by this dreaded disease, and probably not more than one in a thousand is ever bitten. But just as the chance of being struck by lightning would be incalculably increased for a person who went about in a thunderstorm with a patent conductor rigged to his hat, so the chances of hydrophobia are multiplied by habitual association with dogs. They are still further increased by habitual association with dogs of a kind most liable to infection.

Hydrophobia is a disease as mysterious as it is appalling. All the efforts of science have done little to elucidate its pathology, and still less to discover its antidote. Experience, however, has shown certain facts which it is prudent to recognize and follow. Male dogs are attacked more frequently than females, and mongrels oftener than thoroughbreds. The genuine Skye terrier, it is said, never goes mad. But mongrels ought on no account to be allowed in the household, especially where there are children. Their temper is usually uncertain and treacherous. They snap on any or no provocation, and an unregarded bite may, perhaps, instill the fatal venom. The dog which gave to the lady we spoke of her death-wound had been a family pet for years, and was hardly suspected to be sick at the time of its attack. The indications of *rabies* are, indeed, almost always obscure, and often deceptive, and the mischief is sometimes done before the warning is given.

It is, of course, difficult to persuade people that household pets so engaging as dogs often get to be a possible source of danger and death in its most agonizing shape. It is consistent with human nature for each man to believe that his neighbor's dog may go mad, but never his own. Yet the possibility of hydrophobia, however slight, is so terrible, and the peril incurred so entirely disproportionate to the pleasure derivable from the companionship of any beast, that too much care can hardly be exercised in selecting dogs for household companionship. Animals of pure breed ought in every case to be preferred, and mongrels resolutely tabooed. As we have said, the whole thing is a question of chances—infinitesimal, perhaps, for people who do not keep dogs about them; a trifle greater for those who have dogs of pure breed, still more pronounced for such as surround themselves with "mongrels and curs of low degree." Parents, we trust, will not be slow to observe the distinction.

HUGO'S NEW NOVEL.

The Paris press, says the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* under date of Feb. 23, has given the "'93" of Victor Hugo a favorable reception, the vigorous style of the poet being amply appreciated. A few of the situations are condemned as forced, but they are in harmony with the republican institutions and feelings of the period, and also with the general French character which is so subjected to impulses that turn out sublime or ridiculous, as the case may be. For example, it was sublime of Victor Hugo to throw himself into Paris just before the siege, while it was ridiculous of him to keep out of range the whole time, and afterward to appear in the Assembly, and to strut about Bordeaux wearing the kepi of a National Guard. It may have been sublime of him to have urged the continuation of the war, and to have resigned his seat when the Chamber accepted the conditions of peace; it was ridiculous of him to try and get returned for Paris a few months later, and to find himself beaten by M. Vautrain. As with the man so with his works. It has annoyed intelligent readers to find the Marquis De Lantenac sacrificed, as a critic expresses it, to Belleville. The Marquis is delineated as the perfection of a gentleman and a gallant soldier till the close of the novel, when he suddenly allows a generous young Republican to be guillotined in his stead. Nor will some of the writing do much to allay political hatred in this distracted country. Take the sketch of Marie Fléchard. The Republican troops are pushing through a wood; "the birds are singing above the bayonets;" they come on a woman who has been driven from her home with her three children. "What party do you belong to?" "I don't know," answers the woman. "Are you for the Blues or the Whites?" "I am for my children, and my name is Marie Fléchard. My father was infirm and could not work because he had been beaten with a stick by order of the seigneur for having taken a rabbit. He might have been killed, but they were satisfied with maiming him. My grandfather was a Huguenot, and the curé had him sent to the galleys. The father of my husband was a salt smuggler. The King had him hanged. My husband fought for the King, the seigneur, and the curé; now he is dead." The Republican soldiers naturally adopt these victims of "ung roy, ung foy, ung loy."

M. THIERS ON THE REPUBLIC.

A letter which the Ex-President of the French Republic has addressed to a M. Lepetit, on the present state of France, contains the following passage:

"With the prevailing temper of the masses, and in presence of three monarchical parties contending for the throne, I regard monarcy as impossible, and I see no practicable form of government but a wise, equitable, healing Republic, which, being the triumph of no one of the parties that divide us, would offer all of them the only satisfaction which they could honorably and decently wish—the predominance of the general good over the particular interests of dynasties, classes, or systems. Such is my conviction, which the experience of three years has rendered invincible. Unhappily, the National Assembly, made up of two exactly equal parts, is powerless to accomplish the act of reason, which seems to me necessary, and, without wishing it, leaves the country in a state of anxiety that interrupts labor, imposes cruel sufferings on the laboring classes, retards the organization of France, and gravely compromises her position in Europe. On all sides the public is demanding when and how we are to escape from this sad state of affairs. For my part, I see no other means than for the electors, always keeping the same end in view, by their choice of representatives to enlighten the Assembly without alarming it, and point out the path they wish the nation to follow, which, there can be no doubt, is that leading to the Conservative Republic, in which we have hitherto found not the troubles that were predicted, but the reparation of the disasters of the most fatal of wars. Mr. Thiers concludes by expressing the hope that M. Lepetit, and Moderate Republicans like him, may be elected—Republicans of reason and not of passion, men who know how to sacrifice divergent views to restore to France a new existence—a new and happier destiny."

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND EARL RUSSELL.

The following letter has been received by Earl Russell from the German Emperor:

DEAR LORD RUSSELL: I have received you letter of Jan. 28, with the resolutions of the great meeting in London, and with my Ambassador's report of the proceedings. I thank you sincerely for this communication, and for the accompanying expression of your personal good will. It is incumbent on me to be the leader of my people in a struggle, maintained through centuries past by German Emperors of earlier days, against a power the domination of which has in no country of the world been found compatible with the freedom and welfare of nations—a power which, if victorious in our days, would imperil, not in Germany alone, the blessings of the Reformation, liberty of conscience, and the authority of the law. I accept the battle thus imposed upon me in fulfillment of my kingly duties and in firm reliance on God, to whose help we look for victory, but also in the spirit of regard for the creed of others and of evangelical forbearance, which has been stamped by my forefathers on the laws and administration of my States. The latest measures of my Government do not infringe upon the Romish Church, or the free exercise of their religion by her votaries; they only give to the independence of the legislation of the country some of the guarantees long possessed by other countries, [illegible] by the Romish Church incompatible with the free exercise of her religion. I was sure, and I rejoice at the proof afforded me by your letter, that the sympathies of the people of England would not fail me in this struggle—the people of England, to whom my people and my royal house are bound by the remembrance of many a past and honorable struggle maintained in common since the days of William of Orange. I beg you to communicate this letter, with my hearty thanks, to the gentlemen who signed the resolutions, and remain, yours sincerely,

BERLIN, Feb. 18, 1874. WILHELM.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 9.—The people of this State are calmly waiting for the day which shall decide the character of its government for the next year. There is scarcely any excitement, though the interest has steadily increased during the past week. The Republicans are still confident of ultimate success, though some of them have fears that there will be no election of Governor by a popular vote. Of the Legislature they express no doubt, and believe that if McCutchins is not elected to-morrow, he will be next June. There will probably be a few Prohibition members of the Legislature chosen, and it is barely possible that they will hold the balance of power. If so, they are bound to vote for one of the two candidates who received the highest vote, and will undoubtedly prefer McCutchins to Weston. The Democrats appear to be very confident of success to-morrow. They are holding their only public meeting of the campaign at Manchester to-night, and will make a determined effort to carry the city for Weston. He is Mayor of the city, and very popular there, and if he can carry Manchester it will make it hard for the Republicans to secure a majority in the State. Ward Five of that city, which is peopled mainly by Irish laborers, is counted on alone for 700 majority for Weston, and as it is thoroughly managed by the Democrats, may do the work allotted to it.

Messrs. Page and Bailey, of the License Alliance, made a final blast at Phœnix Hall, to-night. The meeting was well attended, but not crowded. No allusion was made to the political situation, and both speakers disclaimed any connection with either party. The speeches were violent tirades against the Prohibitory law and its supporters, but contained nothing regarding any measure that should take its place. They undertook to prove that the law, both in this and other States, had been a failure, and had increased intemperance, and Mr. Bailey advocated the use of light beverages, such as wine, ale, and beer, as calculated to promote temperance. He argued, also, that the business interests of the State were injured by sumptuary legislation in this matter. The natural inference from the remarks of both gentlemen was that they desired the repeal of the present law without the enactment of anything to take its place.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONCORD, N. H., March 9.—The past week has wrought no essential change in the political aspect. Both parties have been actively at work. Considerable excitement has been manifested in the selection of nominees for local offices and representatives to the Legislature. It is generally thought that a large vote will be polled to-morrow. This, however, will, in some degree, depend on the state of the weather, which at present promises to be fair. Both parties still claim a favorable issue, although prominent Republicans admit the possibility of no election of Governor by the people. The Democrats express a growing confidence in the result, but, as it stands, nothing can be predicted with any certainty. The Prohibitionists are sanguine they will cast 2,000 votes, and have a much larger representation in the House than the other parties are willing to concede. A prominent Prohibitionist said to-day, in the event of no election by the people, the Prohibition members in the Legislature would vote for McCutchins, the Republican candidate, on the ground that he would veto any repeal of the present Liquor law.

LOSSES BY INCURSIONS OF HOSTILE INDIANS.

REPORT ON THE CLAIM THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS LIABLE.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Senator Morrill, of Maine, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, who were instructed by a resolution of the Senate to examine and report "whether, in their judgment, any obligation rests upon the United States to reimburse the several States and Territories and citizens thereof for expenses incurred and damages sustained by reason of the incursions of hostile Indians, and, if such obligation exists, whether any legislation looking to such reimbursement is practicable and expedient," has submitted to the Senate a report on that subject, the inquiry having been brought about by petitions from citizens of Kansas praying Congress to provide for the payment of the amounts of losses sustained on the frontier as reported by the commission appointed by the Kansas Legislature in the year 1870. The following is Senator Morrill's report adopted by the committee:

"The proposition submitted by the resolution of the Senate is whether an obligation rests upon the Government to reimburse States and Territories and the citizens thereof for expenses and damages sustained by reason of the incursions of hostile Indians. The committee are not able to perceive upon what grounds such obligation can be supposed to arise. Most certainly such obligation is not assumed when the States enter the Union. Nor is it believed that it necessarily results from their relation to it when so admitted. Doubtless an obligation to reimburse expenses incurred in resisting an invasion of the public enemy might arise, if duly called upon under circumstances justifying such call for aid, but it is sufficient to say that no such question arises upon the proposition submitted, viz., 'an incursion of hostile Indians.' It is scarcely to be presumed that the public safety would become so largely involved by the incursion of marauding parties of Indians, as to render it necessary for the State to appeal to the United States Government for aid to defend its soil, or the property or persons of its citizens. And, if not, certainly no such obligation as it suggested would be imposed. The case cannot be otherwise in regard to the Territories, unless the expenses have been incurred by authority of the United States. The duty of protecting its citizens rests primarily with the States, and it is not perceived that, under circumstances such as are supposed, that duty could be devolved upon the United States."

A STATISTICAL BUREAU TO BE ESTABLISHED BY THE GRANGERS.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Executive Committee of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry are maturing a plan for the formation of a Statistical Bureau in connection with the National Grange, for the collection and dissemination of information in regard to the condition of crops throughout the country. The new bureau will be located at Washington, D. C., and in charge of D. W. Aiken, Secretary of the State Grange of South Carolina, who, as General Deputy of the order, has been instrumental in promoting its growth in many of the Southern States. Subordinate granges will report direct to the State Grange all information of interest relating to the crops, and the different State Granges will report by telegraph to the Statistical Bureau of the order at Washington. The bureau will compile and summarize these reports into a monthly report of the crops in all sections of the country, and will simultaneously transmit the report by telegraph monthly to all the State granges, which in turn will furnish it to every subordinate Grange within their jurisdiction. This information will not be furnished to the press for publication, it being intended exclusively for the benefit of the members of the order.

In addition to the impeachment cases of Judge Durell, of Louisiana; Judge Busteed, of Alabama; and Judge Story, of Arkansas, the House Committee on the Judiciary, have before them the impeachment case of Judge Duvall, of Texas.

ARREST OF A SAVINGS BANK PRESIDENT FOR FRAUD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 9.—John E. Bossieux, a member of the City Council, and President of the Mutual Building Fund and Dollar Savings Bank of Richmond, was arrested this afternoon on a warrant sworn out before a United States Commissioner by the Trustees of the bank, accusing him of fraudulently overdrawing his account, receiving large sums which he has not accounted for, and conveying his property in trust to escape his liabilities. He was bailed in the sum of $5,000. [illegible]

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE SUNDAY LAW TO BE ENFORCED IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—It now looks as if not only the liquor saloons of the city are to be closed on Sundays, but that the Mayor will issue a proclamation ordering all confectionery and cigar stores and barber shops to likewise shut their doors. The authority that would back him up in such a step is the General Assembly act, passed 1798, which provides a fine and imprisonment for the desecration of the Sabbath in the traffic in wares, and in the pursuit of manual labor upon the Sabbath day. To-day Richard Binder, the proprietor of two of the largest hair-dressing saloons in the city, waited upon Mayor Stokley and expressed his willingness to comply with the law and close his establishments, providing that others engaged in the trade will do likewise. This gentleman has considerable influence in the trade, and it is highly probable that he will induce a general closing of the barber shops on Sunday next. The Mayor's proclamation ordered the sale of liquor to be stopped on Sunday last, but a great number of saloons were open, and a large business was done in secret. The Police received instructions that they would be held responsible for any saloons that might be kept open on their beats, and the result of this order was the issuing, to-day, of about fifteen warrants for the arrest of persons who had violated the law. There were also 166 arrests made of drunk and disorderly characters.

SALOONS CLOSED IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE STATE—PISTOLS DRAWN AT ONE MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 9.—Four saloons surrendered at Marion, Ohio, to-day; two at Bellefontaine, and one at Newark, Ohio. At Gallipolis, the Temperance League organized a prayer-meeting in front of a sample-room, and were ordered away by the proprietor. Friends of the ladies interfered, pistols were drawn, and there would have been serious trouble but for the prompt interference of the Police. The ladies, meantime, continued their exercises in the street.

MEETINGS IN PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 9.—The Ladies' Temperance Union League held a meeting to-day, which was largely attended. The exercises consisted of prayers and addresses and the reading of reports from auxiliary organizations. The movement is gaining strength among all classes, not only in the city but in adjoining districts. There were also meetings of the men's organizations, the Temperance Alliance and Prohibition League.

OHIO.

A DAMPER ON THE MOVEMENT IN TOLEDO—ATTEMPT TO BREAK UP A MEETING BY FILLING THE FURNACE WITH OLD SHOES AND RUBBERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 9.—The fever of the great temperance uprising has finally reached Toledo, and if it culminates in nothing the friends of the movement alone are to blame. After a series of meetings of the Ministerial Association, at which the subject was fully discussed, a mass-meeting was called for to-night at the Wheeler Opera-house, and each member of the association preached a strong sermon favoring a woman's movement at his own church yesterday. The opera-house was crowded to suffocation to-night, many being unable to get into the building. All the clergy of the city were upon the stage, together with a large number of other prominent citizens. The audience was fully in the spirit of the meeting, and ready and even anxious to be carried anywhere, but those having the matter in charge failed to perceive their opportunity, and provided speakers who either spoke so tamely or so foreign to the question as to throw a wet blanket on the enthusiasm of the auditors and to disgust and discourage those most anxious for a trial of the prayer cure. To cap the climax the Chairman procured an adjournment of the meeting at an early hour in order that he and several others might attend an oyster supper for the benefit of the Sons of Temperance. Another meeting is to be held to-morrow evening at the First Congregational Church, and if the enthusiasm of the public was not all squeezed out to-night, at St. Paul's Methodist Church also, when a second effort will be made to plan a crusade.

At Findlay, yesterday, the churches were given up to temperance meetings, and to-day the praying band resumed its march, closing up three saloons before the day was over.

At Bucyrus on Saturday the saloon-keepers organized and resolved to lock out the women, should an attempt be made to visit their saloons, and also to put an anti-temperance ticket in the field. A union temperance meeting was held at the Lutheran Church last night, which was addressed by President Davis, of Wooster University, and Chief Justice Scott, of the Ohio Supreme Court, who earnestly supported the prevailing movement. An effort was made to break up the meeting by filling the furnaces with rubber over-shoes, old boots, and other offensive rubbish, but it was a conspicuous failure. Temperance sermons were preached in all the Protestant churches at Norwalk, Berea, Wooster, Upper Sandusky, Lima, Tiffin, and other places in the vicinity yesterday, and mass temperance meetings are in progress at most of them to-night.

OPERATIONS IN DAYTON—SCENES IN THE BEER SALOONS—MORE LIQUOR DRUNK THAN IN THE WHOLE WEEK.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 9.—The second day of the women's assault on King Alcohol was more exciting than the first. The weather was propitious, and great crowds surrounded the besiegers. Four detachments marched from the church in succession, taking up the line of march for the saloons which were visited on the first day. They were excluded from most of the places they visited, and were received at the doors by the saloonists with cold courtesy. The saloonists were not rejoiced to see them, and were especially uneasy under the decision of Judge Smith, which declares that violators of the law cannot come into court for redress. The women prayed and sang, surrounded by a large crowd, all day long. At Hadlick's beer saloon in the afternoon over 1,000 curious men and noisy boys encompassed them, and the street was blockaded by vehicles. When the women ceased praying and began singing, they were cheered and jeered, and multitudes pushed into the bar-room for beer. His business was as great in the aggregate to-day as during a whole ordinary week. So at other places while the band was praying. At Hadlick's a a mock prayer-meeting was going on in a saloon nearly opposite, which was continued when the women went over to that place. Drivers of beer-wagons pushed through the female detachment, shouldering kegs of beer, which was drunk up as fast as it could be delivered. Hadlick, Thobe, Clemens, Fisher, and Becker Brothers seemed to be special objects of attention, and some rude scenes were reported at these places.

Billy Martin, under the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, invited a band into his billiard-room, ejected the men, locked the door, and politely informed the women that they might pray and sing as long as they liked. After they concluded he kindly invited them to come again.

After the women had left, the crowd rushed in and drank enough to make up for lost time. Not one of the saloonists visited to-day exhibited signs of surrender. Some of them showed exasperation, and at one time a disturbance seemed imminent. The women are imperturbable, and appear to feel that they will not be disturbed. As they pass through the streets a noisy rabble of children rush along, shouting, "Oh, there's them temperance women," and men salute each other with, "Well, who are they going for now?" as if it were good joke on the saloon-keepers. Within three days five bars have been closed in deference to public sentiment without women intervention. There were many intoxicated men on the streets, and the day closed with a drunken fight, in which a policeman was badly pounded with a billy, and four or five men arrested. The excitement increases hourly, and apprehensions of disagreeable results are felt. The marching column of [illegible] demonstrations at the prayer mass-meeting and the large population. The work will be more vigorously pushed to-morrow.

VISITATION OF THE SALOONS CONTINUED IN COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 9.—The ladies held an all-day meeting to-day for fasting and prayer, and seventy-five ladies divided into four squads, visited twenty saloons, among them those on West State street, where they were so grievously insulted last week. No signers were obtained for the dealers' pledge. The ladies also visited the business colleges. At one college the Principal signed the pledge, invited his pupils to do so, and many signatures to the citizens' pledge were obtained here. At another college the Principal refused to sign himself, but most of his scholars signed the pledge. At the ladies' meeting Mrs. Desellem, President of the crusade, and one of the most active workers of the Ladies' League, said she was not in the least discouraged at the progress thus far made, for while no dealers had yet surrendered, she was supported in her labors by the knowledge that the ladies are having a good influence on the community generally, and are spreading the Gospel among people whom churches have failed to reach; and if the Lord was willing the saloons should not close for two months or more, she was willing to say amen and keep at work on the streets until all the work is accomplished.

NEW-JERSEY.

A NEW PLAN OF OPERATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 9.—Although no aggressive movement has been made as yet upon the saloonists by the temperance people here, thorough preparations are being made for an attack at an early date. Not only are the temperance organizations working energetically in the cause, but clergymen of all denominations are helping to a considerable extent. A most determined and concentrated crusade is to be inaugurated. Prominent temperance organizers and ministers who have been spoken with as to the probable course of action, assert that although a bar-room crusade was at one time contemplated, it is now anticipated from what can be learned of the women's plans that an entirely original plan of operations will be undertaken, which will be of such a nature as to insure success.

RHODE ISLAND.

RESOLUTION BY THE PROVIDENCE CLERGY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9.—A meeting of clergymen was held to-day to consider the new temperance movement. They passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we do not feel justified in adopting all the peculiarities of the present temperance movement in Ohio, we yet recognize in it one of several indications that the moral power of the Christian Church should now be brought to bear upon the great evil of intemperance more earnestly and unitedly and prayerfully than ever before, and that the churches of this city and vicinity be invited to send each their Pastor and two delegates to an adjourned meeting of this conference, authorized to adopt such measures as in their judgment shall be thought best to meet the present marked providential crisis.

NEBRASKA.

GREAT MEETINGS IN OMAHA.

OMAHA, March 9.—An immense meeting in the cause of temperance was held at the Second Presbyterian Church in this city last evening. The audience filled the church to overflowing, and a second meeting was organized in the basement. Hundreds of people were turned away, being unable to get in the building. A committee was appointed to circulate, for signatures, petitions to the City Council to raise the liquor venders' license to $100 per month. Meetings are to be kept up this week, and aid from abroad has been telegraphed for.

MISSOURI.

THE MOVEMENT SPREADING IN THE STATE.

ST. LOUIS., Mo., March 9.—The temperance movement is developing in various parts of the State. Organizations of ladies are being effected in several of the interior towns, and in a few days there will be a considerable army of crusaders in the field.

INDIANA.

OBSTINACY OF THE LIQUOR-SELLERS IN JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 9.—The crusaders are still devoted to their work early and late. Three weeks have passed since the movement began, but still a majority of the saloons declines to admit them, and so far none have been closed. The work is to be continued in hopes of producing an effect on them at a future day.

IN THIS STATE.

MEETING IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE. N. Y., March 9.—To-morrow night a temperance mass-meeting is to be held in the Hedding Church, and prominent speakers will address it.

THE CRUSADE SPREADING ON LONG ISLAND.

The cause of temperance seems to have secured a firm hold on Long Island, and from almost every section comes the report of new societies organized and active measures instituted. In the little village of Rockville Centre, on the south side of the island, a general awakening has taken place, and to further the temperance cause an organization known as the "Rockville Centre Total Abstinence Society" has been started, with the following officials: President, H. B. Ryder; Vice President, Charles G. Selleck; Secretary, George W. Vrost; Treasurer, S. C. Sleight. A meeting is to be held in Freeport to-morrow, when the ladies will organize for work. A union religious temperance meeting was held there on Sunday evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. S. M. Hammond, and others. In East New-York a large number of grocers are discontinuing the liquor business in consequence of not being permitted to sell by the glass to be drank on the premises. This is a salutary regulation, as it is a well-known fact that the grocers have produced more drunkards among women than the liquor-saloons. On Sunday afternoon a large assemblage convened at Temperance Hall, Long Island City, in a mass temperance prayer-meeting. W. T. Johnson, President of the Washingtonian Open Society, presided. Horace Waters, of New-York, addressed the meeting. Rev. L. Raymond, the Evangelist, was present. It was stated that on Thursday evening, March 12, there would be a grand anti-liquor rally at Smithsonian Hall, Central avenue and West Third street, to organize a working temperance band of ladies.

LOCAL NOTES.

IN THIS CITY.

Dio Lewis is expected here to-day, and will speak at a temperance meeting in Harlem at 3 P. M. to-morrow, and in the evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church. On Friday evening, a grand mass-meeting, under the auspices of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance, will be held in the Central Avenue M. E. Church, Seventh avenue, near Fourteenth street at 8 o'clock. Last night a large assemblage gathered in Carmel chapel, on the Bowery, to hear addresses by Mrs. A. B. Lawrence, Jas. A. Mowatt, and others, in behalf of the temperance cause. Mrs. Lawrence, in the course of her remarks, said she had good reason to believe that Harry Hill would sooner or later succumb to the prayers of the temperance people and close his saloon, and that there were others as bad as he was in this City who were ready to follow in his footsteps. Mr. Mowatt's address was simply an earnest plea for total abstinence.

A meeting of ministers of various denominations was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Association Hall, having been called together by the National Temperance Society, for the purpose of taking some steps for the promotion of the cause of temperance in this City and vicinity. A large number of clergymen were present. Rev. Irenæus Prime presided, and Rev. Mr. Stearns was chosen Secretary. The Chairman announced that Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, was ill and could not attend, and a letter was received from Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Taylor, announcing his inability to be present. Rev. W. C. Steele offered a series of resolutions rejoicing in the success which had so far attended the temperance movement here and elsewhere, recommending the holding of church temperance prayer-meetings, and also the formation of women's temperance prayer-meetings in various parts of the City and vicinity. The resolutions were not seconded, and Rev. Dr. Hull and Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby also submitted resolutions, upon which no action was taken. A lively discussion on the temperance movement of the present day next ensued. Rev. Dr. Crosby desired to know if the ministers had assembled to indorse the action of the national temperance movement which was now agitating some sections of the country, or whether they had met to adopt a new plan of working. He had been informed that the meeting was not under the auspices of any particular body of temperance reformers. He then advised the meeting to recommend [illegible] which drunkenness should be punished as a crime and dram-shops closed. Rev. Dr. Hall said that the meeting should adopt some plan of their own for the suppression of intemperance, and they need not be found indorsing any particular movement, nor at the same time disclaiming sympathy with the temperance people of the West. On motion of Rev. Dr. Hepworth a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, with instructions to report at a future meeting. The following is the committee: Rev. Dr. Prime, Chairman; Rev. Drs. Hall, Steel, Crosby, Hepworth, Foss, Deems, Sabine, Halsey, Moore, and Rev. Mr. McCulloch. After addresses by Rev. Dr. True, Rev. Mr. Bell, and others, the conference adjourned, to meet again at 3 P. M. on Thursday next, to hear the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS ON THE MOVEMENT.

The regular weekly meeting of the Methodist preachers was held yesterday morning in the building of the Methodist Book Concern, Broadway, Brother Mervin, as usual, presiding. After a prayer and hymn, the proceedings were confined to the discussion of the present temperance movement. Brother Lent, the first speaker, after dwelling upon the progress being made by the promoters of the movement, said that reform was no new work to women. Harriet Beecher Stowe did more for the emancipation of the Southern slaves than would the undivided efforts of an army of the greatest orators. Her *Uncle Tom's Cabin* awoke nations to the great wrongs being then perpetrated on the colored race in this country. Brother Steel, the next speaker, commenced by asking the assemblage to plead with the Holy Ghost to impress upon the minds of all the specific religious character of the movement. The women have done more for the success of the temperance cause within the past six weeks than the men have accomplished in six years. Five hundred liquor-dealers out West have been induced to close their stores, and about 25,000 real estate owners have given their promise to refuse letting their property to liquor-sellers. He was told that the sale of liquor had fallen off, and that the purchase of coffee had increased. [Laughter.] There is a universal belief among the rum-sellers that they are standing upon a volcano, produced by the excitement of the moment, to which, he was happy to state, the press of the country is furnishing great aid. After the commencement of the temperance campaign in the West, resumed the speaker, a certain old Dutchman in one of the towns of Ohio posted upon the wall of his store a placard inscribed, "This man was prayed to death," as a hint to the praying women to stay away. But this did not stay the efforts of the women to effect his conversion, for which they patiently waited for weeks, not letting a day pass in the meantime without visiting his store. At length the Dutchman became very uneasy as the visits of the women multiplied, and a few mornings after he hailed their appearance with "Vell, has you come again! Vell, vimens, I quits, I quits!" [Laughter.] Immediately the cloaks and furs of those timid-faced women were removed, and oh! with what zest they removed all the barrels from the cellar, broke them open and spilt their vile contents. The crowds that gathered around did not deter them from completing their work, which went on until every drop of the stuff had soaked into the ground. He hoped that God would help the women in their efforts to uncrown King Alcohol. The speaker concluded by reading some extracts from a letter which he had received from Dio Lewis, in which the writer expressed the opinion that the success of the women of America engaged in this temperance movement was assured. Some people were trying to make capital out of the movement. Harry Hill is on that tack, and they had better steer clear of him, and work without aid from such persons.

Brother King was next called upon to address the meeting, and responded by saying that he had had conversations with some of the largest brewers in the City, and some of them stated that they had received notice that the women were coming to their places to pray. One brewer tried to cover up his sins by saying that a great many Christians and Methodist ministers drank ale. The speaker assured the brewer that he had made a very broad statement, and he would give him a thousand dollars if he (the brewer) could mention five Methodist preachers in this City who drank ale. The upshot of the matter was that, after parrying the questions of the speaker for a while, the brewer, at some time in the past, knew a Methodist preacher that did drink ale, though he did not mention the individual's name. In speaking upon the efforts to be used in battling against intemperance, Brother King said that the first thing he did when he got in church was to form a temperance society, composed of the members of the church and the Sunday-school. In a short time all attending the church had promised to abstain from intoxicating drink, except one old fellow, who drank considerable, and word was sent to him to stop the practice or quit the church. It seemed the strangest thing in the world to the speaker that we endured so long the curse of drink. There is not a pure drop of brandy, wherever it is sold, but it is composed of a lot of poisonous drugs. Let any man give food to his horse or cow that will act like those abominable drinks given to man, and he would not be tolerated long. He thought that a man was worth as much as a horse, and a woman at least as much as a cow. [Laughter.] How fitting it was that the women, who had suffered so much from the inroads of intemperance, should be the means of stopping it. The women have come out to effect that end, and the speaker hoped that God would prosper them in their mission to bring about such a result; that a time would come when it would be just as unpopular to sell liquor as to steal horses. Brother Buckley next spoke, but he was not enthusiastic in regard to the movement in this City or Brooklyn. He said he was a temperance man in theory and practice, because liquor endangers the health of man and germinates evil, and therefore is not to be tolerated. He looked upon the women's movement in the West with intense interest, for there in the small towns the influential women who take part in it dare not be insulted by the rowdy element, but when we come to cities like New-York and Brooklyn, where the rowdy element was prominent, he saw no opportunity to bring about a success like that which attended the movement in the West. So far as prayer is concerned it is as powerful in the closet as in the street. If he were a storekeeper all the women in the world would not trouble him, their attendance on him would rouse up every feeling in defense of his business. He thought it better to put the subject of the usage of alcoholic drinks upon the evils and dangers resulting from them than upon the thrilling statements in regard to the adulteration of liquor. People drink for the sake of social habits, and there is no absolute sin in touching it. Some temperance speakers are light and frivolous men who try to make their auditors laugh. He thanked God that he had never delivered a humorous temperance speech. Speakers should be serious upon the subject, and lay special stress upon the dangers and evils of drinking.

The President read a communication from the Women's Temperance Union, asking that the ministers set apart in each church a portion of next Sunday's services for the benefit of the temperance movement. The meeting adopted a resolution complying with the request of the women. It was also resolved to continue the discussion of the subject at the next meeting.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

The monthly meeting of the Association for the Extension and Protection of the Reformed (Protestant Dutch) Church in America was held last evening, in the lecture-room of the church at Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue. Dr. James Anderson presided. The subject for discussion was "The Helps and Hindrances to the Growth of the Dutch Church in the City of New-York." Rev. Dr. Manderville opened the discussion by stating that the "hindrances" which affected their church appertained to all Christian churches alike. The Knickerbocker blood was, he said, thinning out in the City by intermarriages with other classes. The question was, how they could increase the power of the churches in the City. The field was divided into three branches. There was the well-to-do classes, who were well provided with churches and ministers; there was the extremley poor classes of the City, for whom abundant provision was made, and, lastly, the middle classes, who are not in possession of means to provide themselves with churches. It seemed to him that this was the class to receive attention. They cannot be gathered into the churches where the rich do congregate, because they cannot afford the expenses, nor will they go to the churches resorted to by the poor. He suggested that the middle class should receive assistance to enable them to have churches of their own. Mr. Wood did not think Dr. Manderville's suggestion would meet the evil at all. He knew two churches in the lower portion of the City which were very badly attended; the church at Carmansville had to be closed three years ago, and the old Bloomingdale Church had also ceased to exist. Seven years ago the word "Dutch" was stricken out from the title of the Church, and he thought this change in the name had proved injurious. They did not take ministers from their own colleges, but went to the Presbyterian Church for them. This being the case, they should give up Rutgers College altogether, and endow two chairs at Princeton and have their ministers educated there. Rev. Mr. Backthord called attention to the want of a place of worship for new arrivals from Holland, and, after a few pertinent remarks from other members, the meeting adjourned.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. ANDREWS.

Aldermen Morris, Falconer, and Gilon have signed a call for a special meeting of the board, to be held next Thursday, for the purpose of taking action on the nomination of Mr. Andrews as Police Commissioner. Five more names are required, and it is believed that they will be obtained to-day. The leading Aldermen assert that Mr. Andrews' nomination will be confirmed without any difficulty.

SEIZURE OF DIAMONDS.

Yesterday Inspectors Jerome and Chapman, attached to the Custom-house Department of Castle Garden, seized a large and costly collection of diamonds, valued at many thousand dollars, on the person of one of the steerage passengers who arrived on the steamer [illegible]

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL—MARKS OF RESPECT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 9.—The funeral of Ex-President Fillmore will take place on Thursday next, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The final programme has not yet been arranged. Buffalo is draped in mourning for her most esteemed citizen. All the courts, the Board of Trade, &c., have adjourned. Flags are flying at half-mast from public and private buildings in honor of the distinguished dead.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The following was issued this morning:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 9, 1874.

It is with deep regret the President announces to the people of the United States the death of Millard Fillmore, one of his honored predecessors, who died at Buffalo, N. Y., last evening. The long-continued public services and eminent purity of character of the deceased Ex-President, will be remembered beyond the days of mourning in which a nation will be thrown by the event which is thus announced.

As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments at Washington be draped in mourning until the close of the day on which the funeral shall take place, and that business be suspended on the day of the funeral. It is furthermore ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on the occasion to the memory of the eminent citizen whose life is now closed. U. S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate Mr. Fenton announced the death of Ex-President Fillmore, and moved that the Senate adjourn in respect to the memory of the distinguished dead. The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned. In the House the announcement was made by Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, whereupon Mr. Cox offered a resolution expressive of respect to the deceased, that a committee be appointed to attend the funeral, and that the House adjourn. The resolution was adopted, the committee appointed, and the House adjonrned.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court, after announcing several opinions, adjourned at an early hour to-day out of respect to the memory of Ex-President Millard Fillmore.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 9.—Mr. Miggael, of the Executive Chamber, presented a message from Gov. Dix to the Senate, as follows:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, N. Y., March 9, 1874.

To the Legislature:

I avail myself of the earliest moment to announce to you the death of Hon. Millard Fillmore at his residence in Buffalo. The distinguished part which he bore in the affairs of the State and the Union, and the ability and integrity with which he executed the various official trusts confided to him by his fellow-citizens; his faithful administration of the highest office in the gift of the American people, and the purity of character by which he was distinguished throughout a long, conspicuous, and useful career, constitute a claim to the public respect to which I do not doubt you will be glad to give expression.

It is gratifying to us as citizens of his State to be able to add that few men have passed through so many political vicissitudes as free from offense, and few lives have been characterized from their beginning to their close with such consistent calmness. JOHN A. DIX.

Senator Robertson offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Senate on the death of Millard Fillmore, which was adopted, and Senators Robertson, Wood, and Ray appointed for such purpose.

Senator Ganson paid a glowing tribute of respect to the memory of the late Ex-President, closing with offering a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a committee of three on the part of the Senate, and five on the part of the Assembly, to attend the funeral of Ex-President Fillmore.

The resolution was adopted, and Senators Ganson, King, and Lord were appointed as such committee.

When the Governor's message was presented in the Assembly,

Mr. Alberger moved the appointment of a committee to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the House on the event. Adopted.

A concurrent resolution was received from the Senate, to appoint a joint committee to attend the funeral, which was adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Batcheler, C. S. Spencer, Beebe, Melvin, and Hanrahan as such committee on the part of the House.

IN THIS CITY.

The flags on the Custom-house, Sub-Treasury, Post Office, and many business buildings down town, were at half mast yesterday as a mark of respect to the late Ex-President Fillmore.

A PITTSBURG LIBEL SUIT.

CAPT. W. S. EVANS TO SUE COMMODORE KOUNTZ.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 9.—Capt. William S. Evans, a prominent manufacturer of this city, announces his intention to bring suit for libel, laying his damages at a round sum, against Commodore W. J. Kountz, proprietor of the Allegheny mail, and the owner of a large number of steam-boats plying on the Western and Southern waters. The action is to be based on an article published in Donn Piatt's paper, the Washington *Capital*, of Sunday last, in which it is charged that Evans, in connection with other parties, robbed the Government of a large amounts of Indian annuity goods, half the cargo of the steamer Far West, while in transit from Sioux City to Grand River, Dakota Territory, on the Missouri River, in June, 1871. The goods, it is alleged in the article, were transferred to the steam-boat Miner, in charge of a Capt. Hawley, and carried to Fort Peck and sold. Evans was one of the owners of the Far West. Commodore Kountz is known to fame as having had command of the steam-boat fleet under Gen. Grant, at Cairo, in 1861. Grant put him under arrest for some cause or other, and thereby gained the enmity of the Commodore. It is said that Kountz visited Washington shortly after the battle of Belmont, in which Grant was repulsed by the rebels, and in a conversation with President Lincoln insinuated that Grant was drunk at the time. To this the President replied that if he knew where Grant got his whisky, he would order a barrel of it sent to each of the Union Generals. Kountz was a bidder for the contract for the transportation of Indian goods on Missouri River for the present season, but was underbid by Evans and his partners. It is rather more than insinuated that this led him to make the charges of theft against them.

MARINE DISASTER.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE PENNSYLVANIA WASHED OVERBOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 9.—The steamer Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, reports having met a violent hurricane on the 27th ult., at midnight. The sea carried away the bridge on which were Capt. Bradburn, and the first and second officers, and two sailors, who were all washed overboard and lost. The fourth officer had a leg broken. The ship's hull and machinery were not injured, but she lost her boats and deck-houses. Capt. Bradburn belonged to Baltimore, and the other officers were from England.

After the loss of the officers a consultation was held, and it was decided that a steerage passenger named Brady, formerly third mate of the ill-fated Atlantic, who, it will be remembered, swam ashore and secured a line of the Atlantic, thereby being the means of saving a number of lives, should take charge of the ship, and it was through his management the vessel was brought to this port.

This was to have been the last voyage of Capt. Bradburn to this port, it having been arranged to have him act as Port Warden at Liverpool.

THE CHARTER ELECTION IN CAMDEN, N. J.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 9.—The charter election for county and city officers comes off to-morrow, with every probability of a Republican success. The canvass which has just closed has been a most exciting and bitter one, both sides having conducted the campaign with great energy. The candidates for Mayor upon both Republican and Democratic tickets are editors—Henry L. Bonsall, of the *New Republic*, Republican, and John H. Jones, of the *Democrat*, the opposition. The probabilities are that the Democrats will elect their candidate for Recorder, and three out of the seven candidates for City Council. The city is Republican, and there is but little probability that the majority of last year will be materially reduced. Elections will also be held in all the cities throughout South and West Jersey, and a Republican success may be predicted in all. The election forms an exciting topic here to-day, and the result is awaited with much anxiety by politicians in Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

In consequence of the indisposition of Signor Campanini, who, indeed, has been ailing for some weeks, but was not compelled to succumb until yesterday, "Faust" was sung at the Academy of Music, last evening. Of pictures so familiar to New-York audiences as Mme. Nilsson's *Margarita*, Miss Cary's *Siebel*, and M. Capoul's *Faust*, there is absolutely nothing new to say, while the personation of *Mephisto* by Signor Nannetti, and that of *Valentine* by M. Maurel—the last-named artist supplying the finest vocal and dramatic performance ever enjoyed at the hands of a representative of this until now secondary rôle—received the seal of public favor at the very outset of the present season. Last night the church scene was omitted; in other respects the recital was identical with the rehearsals noticed in these columns time and again. This evening, it should be remembered, M. Maurel is to benefit by the entertainment, which is of particular variety and attractiveness, and of which a detailed programme may be found in another column. To-morrow Mme. Nilsson will appear in "Marta."

OPERA BOUFFE AT THE LYCEUM.

"La Fille de Madame Angot" was brought out at the Lyceum Theatre last evening. The public had certainly not underrated the attractive character of the entertainment, for the house was crowded in every part, and by an audience both fashionable and thoroughly *au fait*, musically and linguistically, of the merits of the piece. As done at the Lyceum, M. Lecoq's work has exactly the same "cast" as when produced at the Broadway Theatre. Mlle. Aimée is still *Clairette*, Mlle. Stany *Mlle. Lange*, M. Juteau *Ange Pitou*, M. Duchesne *Larivandière*, and M. Lécuyer *Trénitz*, while the minor parts are all intrusted to efficient performers. A mention of these names is assurance that the music was sung and the dialogue spoken with unflagging spirit, and it need scarcely be said that a company whose ranks have so long been kept unbroken offered a representation conspicuous by its *ensemble*. It passed off, we have but to note, amid continuous merriment, and with frequent interruptions which took the flattering shape of applause. Mlle. Aimée, of course, bore off the honors of the night, but M. Juteau was also complimented, and M. Lécuyer really caused more hilarity than anybody else. We are glad to have to mention that the interpolations, yesterday, were few—in so bustling and droll a work. The additional pleasantries suggested by an actor's experience are not required—we further have to cite the *mise en scène* as capital. The bill remains unaltered until further notice, and the pretty aspect of the theatre, brightly lighted and filled with elegant toilettes, is not likely, either, to undergo any change for some evenings to come.

SUSPENSION OF OPERA AT THE STADT.

Mme. Pauline Lucca is still ill, and there will, consequently, be no representations of German opera at the Stadt Theatre this week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

There appears to be something in the atmosphere of Wallack's (as there assuredly is in the capacity of its company) which renders the house especially suitable for the production of the standard comedies. Certain old traditions cling to it which time seems to have no power to weaken, and the maintenance of these becomes all the more prominent by contrast with modern surroundings. When more tinseled material holds the general stage in obedience to the demands of modern taste, old play-goers are disposed to look to Wallack's for the compositions of the elder dramatists, or, at all events, for works of that structure and texture of which they are the type—works bright with wit and keen with many-sided satire. Even people who go to other theatres for the less substantial fare which Octave Feuillet furnishes, or for the piquant social intricacies, of somewhat doubtful morality, from the pen of Victor Sardou, take pleasantly to Wallack's when they would enjoy Sheridan's brisk satire, or see the gentle Goldsmith shoot folly as it flies; and possibly if they were a little naughtily disposed they would still go to Wallack's if Congreve supplied the play, or Wycherly were the caterer. Last night's performance at this acknowledged home of legitimate comedy was a notable one. Colman's brisk and dainty comedy, "The Heir at Law," which is of a piece with the series adhered to at Wallack's for some time past, was set down for representation, and the occasion was especially remarkable in the fact that it brought together again two such accomplished veteran actors as Mr. John Gilbert and Mr. John Brougham. The former, who has but just recovered from severe illness, appeared in the rôle of *Lord Duberly*, and Mr. John Brougham, whose sudden indisposition on Saturday night necessitated the postponement of "The Heir at Law," was able to assume the part of the pedantic *Dr. Pangloss*, although Mr. Polk's name stood upon the bills. The two veterans were surrounded by such excellent actors and actresses as Mr. Harry Beckett as *Zekiel Homespun*, Mr. Edward Arnott as *Dick Dowlass*, Mme. Ponisi as *Lady Duberly*, Miss Jeffreys Lewis as *Cicely Homespun*, and a company so adequate to the task of representing the standard comedies that it could hardly be equaled. Added to this the audience was exceptionally large, and bestowed its favors with nice discrimination, but at the same time with abundant enthusiasm. Mr. Gilbert's acting won, deservedly, the warmest plaudits. The sense of humor was so delicate, and there was such an utter absence of anything forced or unnatural, that the impersonation at once caught the approval of the house, and held it to the end. His slips of language come out with seemingly a complete absence of premeditation, yet the accomplished actor was conspicuous in all his movements, and in all the notable scenes stood forth as clearly as possible. The scene with *Steadfast*, by whom his illiterate lordship is supposed to be the deceased *Lord Duberly*, was characterized, especially, by acting of the highest order, and at its conclusion Mr. Gilbert was obliged to come forward and receive the compliments of the audience. The pedantries of *Dr. Pangloss* tripped glibly on the tongue of Mr. John Brougham, and his abundant quotations and acknowledgments of authorship were given out with most amusing emphasis. The rôle of *Zekiel Homespun* had an excellent representative in Mr. Harry Beckett, whose acting was characterized by a keen appreciation of humor, and, again, by all requisite pathos. Giving but slight promise in the beginning, Mr. Edward Arnott developed into an excellent *Dick Dowlas*; the minor parts were also well cast. Of the ladies of the company, Mme. Ponisi was an efficient representative of *Lady Duberly*, and the impersonation of *Cicely Homespun* was in all respects pleasing, a remark which is also applicable to Miss Dora Goldthwaite's *Caroline Dormer*. "The Heir at Law" will be performed at Wallack's every evening until further notice.

A GREAT CHARITABLE PERFORMANCE.

A charitable performance which promises to be memorable from an artistic standpoint as well as successful in an extraordinary degree, so far as material results are in question, is to take place at the Academy of Music, on the afternoon of Thursday week. It has been planned by Messrs. Lester Wallack and Augustin Daly, and both these gentlemen are now hard at work carrying their projects into execution. A few points of the scheme may be already hinted at. The entertainment will consist of a representation of "The School for Scandal," with the strongest distribution of rôles ever secured. From present appearances, this distribution is to be as follows: Mr. John Gilbert is to personate *Sir Peter*; Mr. Brougham, *Sir Oliver*; Mr. Wallack, *Charles*; Mr. Fisher, *Joseph*; Mr. Louis James or Mr. Fawcett, *Sir Benjamin Backbite*; Mrs. Jennings, (*née* Henriques,) *Lady Teazle*; Miss Morant, *Lady Candour*, and Mme. Ponisi, *Lady Sneerwell*. Messrs. W. J. Florence, G. L. Fox and Arnott are also to have a share in the affair, and some of the leading operatic artists will be concerned in a brief concert to be introduced in a drawing-room scene of the play. Further details of the event will appear hereafter. Bouquets and programmes, it seems, will be sold by young ladies who will offer their services for the nonce, and will relieve the gallant spectators of their superfluous currency, and, in brief, everything will be done to secure a large amount for the City poor. Two boxes have already been seized upon, $100 having been paid for each.

FRANK MAYO AT NIBLO'S.

Mr. Frank Mayo, an actor of some fame, appeared last evening, before a fair audience, at Niblo's Garden, in his specialty—a drama entitled "Davy Crockett." Mr. Mayo, who is of a suitably heroic build, found in the title part a character very well suited to him, and played it in a rollicking and easy sort of way that glossed over many inconsistencies and lent a decided plausibility to some improbabilities in the action, and to those accentuated periods of the sensational drama known as tableau. The play as a whole is a vast improvement on the wild Western drama with which New-York has been surfeited—especially in its dialogue and construction, and in the proper sequence of cause and effect. It is a wholesome sensational play, most pleasantly lacking in morbid fancies, and Mr. Mayo does not fail to make the most of its good points, though in several instances he is liable to the charge of overacting. Efficient support was rendered by a company selected for the run of the piece. The scenery in "Davy Crockett" was very fine and appropriate, and the groupings in the tableaus gave evidence of intelligent rehearsal and prevision. The cast included, among other artists, Mr. J. J. Prior, whose experience was conspicuous in an important, but not very lengthy part.

CO-OPERATIVE LODGINGS FOR CLERKS.

In the geographical department of the Cooper Union a meeting of merchants, professional gentlemen and others anxious to procure proper accommodation for clerks was held yesterday evening. Rev. Dr. Samson, President of Rutgers College, who was called to the chair, stated that Mr. Levitt, acting as Secretary, would direct their attention to information he procured recently regarding the object of their meeting. The Secretary said they desired to obtain proper lodgings and residences for clerks and others by converting stores located down town, in the vicinity of City Hall, Warren, Murray, around Greenwich, and Washington streets, &c., and showed from personal inquiry that many of the stores in this portion of the City, from Barclay street to the Battery. had their third and fourth lofts idle, and could be procured at a nominal rent. They are perfectly useless as they exist, and a reproach to the citizens of New-York, and, instead of being dwellings for our fellow-men, are used for the bats and owls of trade. He said there was no tangible reason why they could not be purchased and renovated. Some might say impediments would be thrown in the way by the proprietors, but it was to their advantage, as well as the citizens, that they should be utilized. He had facts from real-estate agents showing how, in some cases, whole buildings could be procured at $1,800 or $2,000, and lofts low in proportion. He advocated the advantages of removing Castle Garden, so inconveniently situated at present for the transportation of emigrants to the railroad depots. Dr. Crosby, who was Chairman of the Provisional Committee, said it was for the benefit of our fellow-citizens this idea of providing suitable homes was projected, and appealed to the philanthropy, love, and charity of New-York to help forward the much-needed work. He said, when charity meant money many took it up and gave assistance, so the proprietors of stores must be met by saying it was a charity to make these improvements; and that by letting their unused lofts they would receive an income which otherwise would remain idle for a quarter of a century. He said diagrams would be placed before the meeting showing how they could be refitted for dwellings, and made healthy and comfortable. If a guarantee were required it would be given. It had a moral welfare in view, too, when two or three lofts in stores attached were taken, a common passage made through them, a large sitting-room could be set apart to which the father, children and wives, not the least attraction, could spend their evenings socially and beneficially, instead of resorting to the rum-shop to avoid the disgust of the present tenement-houses.

Moreover, those residing far up town had the inconvenience resulting from a loss of time and expense for car-fare in crowded filthy cars. He suggested that the merchants should form themselves into a society as they have so much to do with this class of our citizens. This, he said, would be a practical form of rapid transit. Mr. Pfieffer was introduced and observed that it was an enterprise paying and feasible. He gave instances in Old Slip where more could be realized by converting lofts into dwellings than otherwise and showed they were cheaper and more beneficial than tenement-rooms; that clerks and book-keepers informed him they would gladly seize such an opportunity of convenience, being near their places of business. He exhibited plans of stores, showing how they could be remodelled. Mr. Hodgkins was next introduced, and combatted the idea that New-York was overcrowded. He argued the contrary, pointing out the immense number these now useless stores would accommodate; that the whole country was concerned in the enterprise, and it was right and proper the citizens should interest themselves in the project. The only persons who seemed, he said, to appreciate the lower districts were rum-sellers, and it was a shame they should be the pioneers in a matter of such importance. He alluded to the censures and howlings against men clamoring for an eight-hour system, but said it should be remembered many of these lived at such a distance as to require their leaving home at 6 in the morning, and could not return until 7 or 8 at night. The following committee was appointed to draw up by-laws for the society: Messrs. W. C. Church, Samuel Levitt, Jas. L. Hodgkins, Pfieffer, Hewitt, Howard Potter, and Stephen Smith.

TRIAL OF FREEMAN FOR MATRICIDE.

The trial of Joseph W. Freeman, for the murder of his mother, in Jersey City, on the 14th of January last, was commenced yesterday in the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Bedle presiding. Freeman was sitting in the room on the evening of that day with his mother and two sisters. He had spent some time in endeavoring to persuade his mother to give him $2,000 for the purpose of starting in business, but she refused. At length he became somewhat angry at her persistent refusal and drew a revolver. Mrs. Freeman and one of her daughters started to leave the room, and had reached the door when Freeman fired, and his mother fell dead across the threshold. He was subsequently arrested while in search of a physician, and, after a preliminary examination before a Police Magistrate, lodged in jail to await trial. The trial has been postponed several times in consequence of the difficulty of procuring some witnesses from other States who are expected to prove the prisoner's insanity, and the illness of counsel for the defense. The prisoner was brought into court yesterday morning and the entire day was spent in securing a jury. Counsel for the defense objected to the entire panel on the ground that the names from which it was selected had not been drawn by either the Sheriff or Coroners, but by two persons called Commissioners of Jurors, and not in the presence of the Sheriff, the Coroners, or the Sheriff's Clerk. In reality the objection was the constitutionality of the act creating a jury commission which was passed by the last Legislature. Judge Bedle ordered the objection filed and then overruled it. The case will be resumed to-day.

DISCHARGED.

Frederick Gill, a colored cook of the American bark Derigo, was yesterday discharged by United States Commissioner Shields. The charge against him was committing a dangerous assault upon Capt. Thorne, of that bark, while she was lying at the port of Palermo. It turned out, upon the examination, that the Captain was not only the agressor, but the only one who had used any serious violence on the occasion when the alleged assault was said to have taken place.

THE BROOKLYN CLUB.

The annual election of Directors of the Brooklyn Club took place last evening at the Club House, corner of Clinton and Pierrepont streets. The rooms were crowded with members, and a large vote was polled. Following is the ticket elected: Benjamin D. Silliman, Luther B. Wyman, Henry E. Pierrepont, John C. Wyman, John P. Rolfe, Charles Condit, Samuel McLean, Anthony Gilkison, John W. Hunter, N. S. Simpkins, Jr., Henry D. Polhemus, Hiram W. Hunt, Clarence L. Burnet, George I. Landon, Joseph Yeoman, Samuel W. Boocock, Edward F. Patchen, Frederick A. Metcalf, Augustus M. Cunningham, Ed. Taylor Hunt.

BURGLARS OPERATING IN JERSEY CITY.

One successful and four unsuccessful attempts at burglary were made in Jersey City yesterday morning, between 1 o'clock and daylight. At 12:30 o'clock, a watchman in Mr. Rudderow's unoccupied residence on Summit avenue, drove a burglar away by firing a shot at him when he was trying to gain an entrance to the house. The residence of W. E. Dudley, on the same street, was entered by a burglar, but he was scared away by Mr. Dudley, who came down stairs armed with a revolver. The same burglar visited the residence of Mr. John Notter, a few doors below, but he was frightened away by a servant who was aroused by the noise he made in effecting an entrance. The residence of John J. Toffey, on Magnolia avenue, was also entered and robbed of a small quantity of jewelry. At 3:30 o'clock Mrs. Stevens, residing at No. 93 Washington street, discovered a burglar in the house ascending the stairs with a lighted lamp in his hands. She gave an alarm and the burglar fled.

DON'T BUY AN "ELASTIC TRUSS" till you have seen POMEROY'S, price $4, at No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Use Phalon's Vitalia daily until the hair has taken the precise shade of color you wish. By following directions you can keep it always of that hue. Sold by all druggists. Use PHALON'S LOTION after shaving.—*Advertisement.*

Dandruff.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE REMOVES.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will almost invariably give relief.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the faculty. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Chocolat Menier for Breakfast.

Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists, and confectioners. Depot No. 45 Beaver st. Chocolat Menier for luncheon.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.

WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch offices.

Why Disgust your Associates with Offensive breath, constant hawking and blowing, when Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY would cure you?

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—On Monday, March 9, WM. AUSTIN, aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Wednesday, 11th inst., from his late residence, Westville, Conn.

BARNEY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, the 8th inst., at the Windsor Hotel, DANFORD N. BARNEY, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of his brother, Ashbel H. Barney, No. 101 East 38th st., corner of Park av.

BENSON.—At New-Rochelle, on Sunday morning, March 8, Mrs. CLARISSA BENSON, in the 64th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Methodist Episcopal Church, at New-Rochelle, on Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, without further invitation.

BRETT.—At Newburg, N. Y., March 7, ALLETTA BOGARDUS, relict of the late Theodorus Brett, of New-York City, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral from the Reformed Church, Fishkill Landing, on Tuesday afternoon, March 10, at 2 o'clock.

CREIGHTON.—Of congestion of the brain, on Sunday, March 8, DAVID JOHN, son of William and Margaret Creighton, aged 8 years, 6 months, and 25 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 10, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 400 Court street, Brooklyn.

☞ Toronto, Cold Spring, N. Y., and San Francisco papers please copy.

DEWEY.—At the residence of her uncle, No. 134 East 71st st., on Monday, March 9, ALLIE M. DEWEY, aged 7 years 10 months and 24 days.

Her remains will be taken to Vermont for interment.

EMANUEL.—In Brooklyn, Sunday morning, 8th inst., FANNIE, daughter of Michael and Frances Emanuel.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 115 Gates av., on Wednesday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock.

GRIFFEN.—On Sunday, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., after a short illness, JANE M. BISHOP, wife of Henry S. Griffen, and daughter of the late Jesse Bishop, of Sing Sing, Westchester County, in the 52d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 77 East 10th st., on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

FINCH.—March 9, CARRIE A. FINCH, adopted daughter of Ezekial and Sophia Finch, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., near 5th av., Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock.

GAY.—At Stamford, Conn., Monday, March 9, ADELINE S., wife of Wm. Gay, in the 54th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday, 12th inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

KIMBALL.—Of pneumonia, on Monday, March 9, WILLIAM EUGENE KIMBALL, aged 24 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his brother, Robert J., No. 205 Carlton av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LORD.—In Brooklyn, Monday, March 9, 1874, SILAS GEORGE, only son of George S. and Isabella S. Lord, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 24 Middagh st., corner of Willow, Brooklyn, Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MASON.—At New-Haven, Conn., on the 4th inst., GEO. H. MASON, youngest son of Julia A. and the late Geo. H. Mason, aged 16 years and 10 months.

McCONNELL.—On Sunday morning, March 8, BEULAH M. McCONNELL, widow of Geo. M. McConnell, late of New-Haven, Oswego County, N. Y., in the 83d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son, Charles McConnell, No. 149 Huntington st., near Court st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 10, at 2 P. M.

PAULISON.—At Ridgefield Park, N. J., on Sunday, March 8, JOHN R. PAULISON, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, Hackensack. New-Jersey Midland Railroad train leaves foot of Cortlandt st. at 11:40 A. M.

SANDS.—On Monday, the 9th inst., at her residence, No. 75 East 10th st., ELIZABETH, widow of Jesse M. Sands, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th st. and 2d av.

SMITH.—In Commack, Long Island, of pneumonia, Monday, March 9, CALEB SMITH, in the 85th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Wednesday, March 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—Suddenly, at Passaic, N. J., on Sunday, March 8, SARAH P., widow of William P. Smith, in the 60th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Passaic av., above Paulison, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Train leaves New-York at 1:45.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

THROCKMORTON.—In San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 20, SUSANNA, wife of Samuel R. Throckmorton, and daughter of the late Edmund Throckmorton, of Red Bank, N. J.

THOMAS.—At her residence, No. 62 Lexington av., on Sunday morning, March 8, SUSAN C., eldest daughter of the late Capt. George Thomas.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday afternoon, March 10, at 4 o'clock.

VAN SCHAICK.—On Monday, March 9, WILLIE JENKINS, eldest child of William M. and Lizzie E. Van Schaick, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 428½ Clinton st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WARD.—On Monday, March 9, MARY ELIZABETH WARD, daughter of Charles D. and Margaret E. Ward, aged 27 years, 2 months.

Relatives and friends, and those of her uncle, Andrew J. Martin, are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 12th, at 1 P. M., from the Methodist Church in Lafayette, Jersey City, N. J.

WHITMARSH.—On the 6th inst., after a short illness, FRANCES ASHTON, daughter of the late Richmond Whitmarsh, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Grace Church, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 9:30 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSPEPSIA, COATED TONGUE, NAUSEA, headache, biliousness, torpid and diseased liver, constipated and irregular defecation, intermittent fevers, malarial fevers, and dumb ague are diseases entirely under the control of the delicious BETHESDA SPRING WATER. Patients whose cases had resisted all previous treatment are daily reporting to Dr. A. H. HEATH their perfect restoration. The afflicted are unaware that the medicines prepared for such diseases are principally composed of quinine, arsenic, opium, and acids. To replace these and the worthless mixed waters with BETHESDA the price is reduced to 60 cents. Depot and offices, 200 Broadway. Pamphlets, with certificates, free.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 14, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 7:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 8:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY and on SATURDAY at 11 and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 4. New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A MAN MAY BE KNOWN BY HIS LOOKS." —See PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30 cents, or $3 a year. Teaches Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Self-improvement, Choice of Pursuits, Cultivation of Memory, and How to Succeed in Life. First post. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE ENROLLED REPUBLICANS OF THE Fifteenth Assembly District are notified to meet at No. 352 West 35th st., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting the roll of the association. Per order,

WILLARD BULLARD, ROBERT B. BOYED, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Inspectors.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at headquarters, No. 191 Chatham st.

THOMAS BROWN, Secretary. DENIS SHEA, President.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 10, 1874, at Lincoln Hall, corner of 3d av. and 116th st., at 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM HAW, Jr., President.

[illegible], Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, March 9, under a foreclosure decree by order of the Supreme Court, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, Wm. Kennelly sold the four-story brown-stone front house 20.4 by 52, with lot 102.2 feet deep, No. 219 East Eighty-fourth street, north side, 325.4 feet west of Second avenue, for $2,800 over and above incumbrances, amounting to $9,765, making the total price realized $12,565. The purchaser was John May, a party having no interest in the legal proceedings. Richard V. Harnett, also under a foreclosure decree by order of the Court of Common Pleas, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty fourth street, south side, 425 feet west of Fifth avenue, for $18,000, to Nathan B. Chedsey, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. The price realized included mortgages to the amount of $15,500. Oliver Bryan offered at public auction, seven full lots, with a house thereon, located at North New-York, now Twenty-third Ward of City, and situated on One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, at the south-west corner of St. Ann's avenue, but the bids received not warranting a transfer of title the property was withdrawn. No other business was transacted.

Wm. C. Flanagan, No. 153 Bowery, reports having sold at private contract the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 19 by 100, No. 301 Lexington avenue, west side, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, for $34,500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day public sales are announced as follows: By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, Executor's sale of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, 17 by 60, with lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 13 West Forty-fifth street, north side, 200 feet west of Fifth avenue. Also public auction sales of the following property: The four-story brown-stone-front house, 15 by 60, with lot 120 feet deep, No. 229 West Fourteenth street, north side, 350 feet west of Seventh avenue. The three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 109 West Twenty-seventh street, north side, 140 feet west of Sixth avenue, to be sold furnished, and subject to lease to May 1, 1875, at $2,700 per annum. The two-story and attic brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 87 Amity street, north side, between Thompson and Macdougal streets, and the lot 25 by 100, with buildings thereon, No. 55 South Fifth avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Bleecker street.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, foreclosure sale of three lots, together in size 78 by 100 on Third avenue, north-east corner of Eighty-sixth street, with one lot, 25 by 100, in rear, fronting on street. Also foreclosure sale of a house with lot, 25 by 94.9, on East Eleventh street, south side, 118 feet east of Avenue B.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, Executors' sale of the premises No. 38 North Moore street, south side, 125 feet east of Hudson street, embracing a lot 25 by 87.6, with a two-story brick-front house upon the front thereof, and a two-story frame house in rear; also, the leasehold premises No. 48 Beach street, south side, 100 feet west of Hudson street, comprising a lot 25 by 87.6, with a three-story and basement brick house thereon; ground rent $250 per annum. Also, foreclosure sale of five unfinished brown-stone front houses and lots, with plot of land 100.5 by 70, on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-third street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, foreclosure sale of five lots on Eighty-third street, south side, about 125 feet east of Avenue B.

By D. M. Seaman, at the Exchange, foreclosure sale of a three-story high-stoop brick house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, 152 feet east of Third avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Executor's sale of the two-story, attic, and basement brick house, 17.6 by 38, and lot 84 feet deep, No. 240 West Seventeenth street, south side, 310.6 feet east of Eighth avenue. Also, foreclosure sale of a house with lot, 65.3 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, 226.5 feet east of Avenue B, and a house, with lot, 23 by 100, on East Twenty-first street, south side, 225 feet east of Avenue A. Also, Receiver's sale of the right, title, and interest of the American Chemical Works in the property occupied by them, located at Linden, N. J.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Sheriff's sale, under a mechanic's lien, of a right, title, and interest in the three houses, with lots, each 20 by 73.5, Nos. 350, 352, and 354 East Fifty-seventh street, south side, 115 feet west of First avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton street, Brooklyn, foreclosure sale of six lots, together in size 145 by 86, on Washington avenue, Brooklyn, north-east corner of Degraw street.

By Quimby & Bissell, at Auction Exchange, Brooklyn, foreclosure sale of the two-story brick house and lot No. 134 York street, Brooklyn, and the two-story frame house and lot No. 19 Talman street, in rear. The two lots are together in size 25 by about 150, and extend from street to street.

By J. M. Gibson, at the sales-room, No. 31 Montgomery street, Jersey City, public auction sale of a two-story and attic house, 26 by 40, with extension 20 by 20, and plot 59.7 by 102, located on Monticello avenue, Jersey City, corner of Belmont avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, MARCH 9.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 4-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 219 East 84th st., n. s., 325.4 ft. w. of 2d av.; lot 20.4x102.2; house 52 feet deep	$12,565

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 2-story frame-house and lot, West 54th st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 5th av., lot 25x100.5	18,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 7.

Amity st., No. 51, n. s., 100 ft. w. of Wooster st., 25x109	$19,250
Hame st., s. w. corner Villa place, 135x70, Morrisania	2,800
Henry st., s. s., 82.6 ft. e. of Rutgers st., 22x100	23,000
Jones st., s. s., 122.3 ft. e. of Bleecker st., 21.1x97.6	14,000
Prospect place, e. s., 88.9 ft. s. of 43d st., 16.8x58	16,500
4th st., No. 227, ½ part	11,500
61st st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.5	20,000
70th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5	100,000
70th st., s. s., 220.8 ft. w. of 3d av., 79x100.5	72,500
5th av., w. s., 27.1 ft. n. of 46th st., 18.4x76	80,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

1st st., s. s., 367.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 24.9x105.11	$10,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Canal st., No. 114, 3 years, per year	$1,500
2d av., s. e. corner 2d st., store, 5 years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Ten three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone-front houses, just completed, on 92d st., between 8th and 9th avs.; one of the best streets on the west side, and within 250 feet of the Central Park, which it overlooks.

The recent improvements make the west side the most desirable part of the City, and when rapid transit is adopted, it will bring this property within a few minutes of the City Hall. The present means of access are the Eighth avenue cars and the Grand Boulevard.

Houses are 20x50, with all modern improvements; will be sold on liberal terms, and at a price that make them an undoubted investment. Apply to SIDNEY C. GRENIN, office of James M. Hartshorne & Bro., No. 35 Broad st., from 12 to 3, or W. H. RAYNOR, 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

WILLIAM H. FALCONER, REAL ESTATE, NO. 100 4TH AV.
SELLING, LETTING, AND COLLECTING
Carefully attended to and returns promptly made.

VALUABLE EAST SIDE PROPERTY FOR Sale—South-west corner of Stanton and Cannon sts., with frame building; lot 30 by 75. Also, if desired, a three-story brick house and lot adjoining, 25 by 75. Terms easy. Possession May 1. Call or address OWNER, No. 241 East 13th st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house on the east side Park av., near 38th st., 17.4x55x80; hard wood finish, and in perfect order throughout; sixty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire for permits, &c., of E. S. HAYWARD, No. 944 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A MAGNIFICENT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65 and extension; lot 100.5; all the latest improvements; cabinet finish; built by day's work; situate on 52d st., near 5th av. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

A SACRIFICE OF FOUR FULL LOTS, BEAUTIfully situated on 136th and 137th sts., near Southern Boulevard, Twenty-third Ward, New-York City; can be bought for $6,500, $1,500 less than actual value. M. E. CRASTO & SON, No. 2,108 3d av.

A THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND SUBcellar, frame filled in with brick, all improvements, 20x44x100, $10,000; 123d st., between 2d and 3d avs.; will exchange for a good house in Brooklyn. M. E. CRASTO & SON, No. 2,108 3d av.

FOR SALE—NEAR RESERVOIR SQUARE, 41ST st., a handsome four-story brown-stone front, complete in every particular, $27,000. Terms easy. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., corner of 8th av.

FOUR-STORY, HIGH STOOP, BROWN STONE. —First-class neighborhood; cornets, six mirrors, gas-fixtures; in perfect order; $27,500; easy terms. No. 207 West 38th st.; owner on premises.

FIRST-CLASS TENEMENT, RENTED AT $3,215; price $27,000; centrally located; built in the best manner; water to all apartments. Owner No. 207 West 38th st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—18 EAST 57th, 1, 10 East, 18 West 53d, 16 West 52d, 15 East 48th; 5th av., Nos. 299, 584, 675, 781, 783. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

A MURRAY HILL FOUR-STORY HOUSE with stable, for sale low on liberal terms, with or without furniture; carriages, horses, &c., owner leaving for Europe. Apply on the premises, 34 West 37th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 39th st., West, near 5th av., for or less value; good locality. P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 81 Cedar st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID HOUSES ON MADIson av., near 53d st., sizes 20x65x85; prices moderate. R. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., size 25x100. No restrictions. R. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

SEVERAL HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE BY F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$250.—LOTS IN NEW-YORK CITY.—AN opportunity will be afforded those desiring to see those cheap lots in the Twenty-fourth Ward, at Woodlawn Heights, by taking 9:15 or 12 o'clock trains from 42d st. and 4th av., Harlem Railroad, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, March 9, 10, and 11. Our agents will meet parties at Woodlawn Depot. Houses are being rapidly built. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., NEAR 38TH ST., a magnificent brown-stone private residence, 25x60, with extension; price, $80,000, including gas fixtures, mirrors, and library cases; terms easy. Address W. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE TWO AND A HALF-STORY frame house and lot No. 438 East 84th st.; all modern improvements; lot, 25x100. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

FOR SALE—TERMS EASY—A VALUABLE PROPerty on west side of 8th av. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES—stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY, BASEMENT AND French-roof frame house, fourteen rooms, No. 271 Tompkins av., Brooklyn; price $5,500. Apply at No. 2 Burling slip.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit. O. V. Holcomb, 89 B'way, W'msburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A SPACIOUS AND beautiful residence situated in the village of Nyack, on the Hudson, about twenty-eight miles from the City of New-York. House has all the modern improvements, rooms large and airy; also, barn, carriage-house, cow-stable, &c.; extensive vegetable garden, and lawn containing about eight acres of land, all in the finest condition; about ten minutes' walk from the steam-boat landing and railroad depot.

On account of the official duties of Gen. D. D. Smith, connected with the Government, he has been obliged to make his residence in the City of Washington, D. C., therefore offers the above premises on the most favorable terms.

Apply to TUNIS SMITH, Nyack, or E. LANE,
Agent of North River and New-York Steam-boat Company, office on Harrison Street Pier, North River.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; commodious, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—ON MANHASSET BAY, ONE AND a half hours by Flushing and North Side Railroad, an elegant mansion, twenty-six rooms, with ten acres, out-houses, barns, cribs, coach-house, green-house, large flower garden, nurseries, selected fruit in abundance, an asparagus bed of one-half acre, an extensive fish pond fed from living springs; the ground is laid out in groves, croquet lawn, walks, and drives; boating, bathing, &c., at the door; near village, school, churches, hall, &c.; will be sold on easy terms; the owner will improve the adjoining property. Apply to J. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman st., or to J. KAVANAGH, 42d st. and 6th av.

500 LOTS FOR SALE AT $100 EACH. Manhasset, Long Island.—This village has four churches, a school-house, and Town Hall; is peculiarly adapted to clerks, book-keepers, and other respectable persons of small means; commutation per Flushing and North Shore Railroad $104 per year; time, one and a half hours; also, a fine house, twenty-six rooms, suitable for a family, hotel, or school; is situate on the water. To let on the premises a store, sheds, and dock; a good opening for the sale of coal, lumber, &c. For maps, &c., apply to J. P. TRAVERS & SON, No. 46 Beekman st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT PELHAM Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., a large mansion, with handsome grounds, fine shade trees, &c., containing about six acres, and including island and dock; has water-front on the Sound, fine fishing, bathing, boating; is admirably adapted for a Summer hotel; distant fourteen miles from City Hall, on Harlem and Portchester Railroad, about one-third mile from depot; trains will run every hour after 1st April. Will be rented low to a responsible tenant; possession given immediately. Inquire at office of P. LORILLARD & CO., No. 16 Chambers st.

VILLAS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE. —At Throgg's Neck, adjoining Pelham Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., several handsome villas for sale. Have water fronts on the Sound; fine fishing, bathing, boating, &c. The land is laid out in park style, and will only be deeded to such as will engage not to erect nuisances or obstructions. Distant fourteen miles from City Hall, on Harlem and Port Chester Railroad; depot about one-third mile from property; trains will run every hour after 1st April. Prices moderate. Terms easy. Plans and views at the office of P. LORILLARD & CO., No. 16 Chambers st.

POUGHKEEPSIE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, house No. 90 Market st., double, fourteen rooms, oak frame, clap-boarded over tongued and grooved siding, two stories and attic, 42x38, with conservatory, lot 120x3000 with fruit trees and grape-vine; stable on rear; five minutes on sidewalk to Post Office. Market is the widest and one of the most fashionable streets of the City. Price, $14,000. Inquire of HENRY COFFIN, Administrator, No. 87 Maiden lane, corner Gold st., New-York.

A SPLENDID MODERN-BUILT BRICK house, at Tarrytown, within ten minutes of depot; has all improvements and in complete order; piazzas surrounding the house; unsurpassed views of the river; fine lawn, with abundance of shade-trees and choicest fruit; stable and carriage-house. Possession immediately, and terms to suit. JOHN C. GRAFF, No. 294 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, WESTchester County, N. Y., a delightfully-located frame cottage, furnished, with four acres of ground, including out-buildings, and gardener's house, an extensive view over Long Island Sound, together with boating, bathing, and fishing; also unfurnished frame cottage at Milton. Apply to J. & W. GEDNEY, Milton, or to R. STUYVESANT, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT ON WASHINGTON place, corner of Greene st., lot 75x100 feet on Greene st., house four story, 45x75, with large extension and stables on Greene st.; price, $150,000; or will lease for twenty-one years on ground rent, or will lease the house and one stable for one or more years. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

VALUABLE NEW-JERSEY FARM—CONtaining 366 acres of land in a fine state of cultivation, in Monmouth County, N. J.; has four sets of farm buildings; near to railroads, schools, churches, and the best markets; location remarkably healthy. Apply to BENNINGTON GILL, Agricultural Works, Carroll and State sts., Trenton, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN.—THE RESidence of the late Robert Mead; near three churches; two acres in lawn and garden; house has seventeen rooms, bath-room, &c. Location one of the finest in Greenwich, overlooking the Sound for many miles. Apply to THOMAS G. RITCH, Trustee, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT OF 336 acres of land on the east bank of the Hudson River, near Rhinebeck, with substantial stone dwelling and extensive out-building, very fine views, three-quarters of mile water front; will be sold very cheap, as the owner desires to go abroad. For permits and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT PORT CHESTER, ON the New-Haven Railroad, one hour from New-York, ten minutes' walk from depot, cottage and two acres land, with barn, hot-house, good well of water, fruit and shade trees, &c.; healthy location, good neighborhood; price, $6,500; terms easy. Apply to WILLIAM BEATTYS, at the Railroad Station, Portchester.

FOR SALE—62 ACRES ON THE NORTH SHORE, Staten Island, convenient to ferries; rich soil; suitable for building sites or farming purposes; dwelling-house and commodious out-buildings, fine fruit and shade trees. Apply to the owner, No. 112 East 37th st.

SEVERAL FINE PLACES ON THE HUDSON River and at Stamford, Conn., to exchange for City property; also tenements and first-class houses for up-town lots. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COTTAGE HOUSE AT Tenafly, N. J.; nine rooms; thirty minutes from New-York; price $8,000. C. H. CLARK, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Room C; or T. C. VEALE, Tenafly, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE, AT WESTFIELD, N. J., THREE minutes from depot, thirty-four trains daily, modern house, fifteen rooms; one acre lot, stable, &c.; price low; terms easy. W. E. WEMPLE, No. 69 Liberty st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COTTAGES OF TEN and fifteen rooms, modern improvements, very cheap. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWO FIRST-CLASS dwelling-houses, five and ten acres land, for sale. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 119 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTRA-SIZED RESIDENCE,

NO. 87 5TH AV.,

belonging to the estates of Thomas H. Faile and Edmund Penfold, to be sold at auction on

WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee.

The house is four story, brown-stone front, about 90 feet in depth, including the extension, and is in perfect order.

LOT 29.10X116.10.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 13 WEST 45TH ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Eliza C. Burtnett, deceased:

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—The four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, situate on the northerly side of West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs., known as No. 13; house is about 60 feet deep, contains modern improvements, and finished in hard wood; lot, 17x100.5.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON RIVERSIDE AV. AND 96th st. at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

RIVERSIDE AV.—Four lots, situate on the easterly side of Riverside av., commencing on south-east corner of 88th st., with two-story and attic brick house and stable thereon.

NINETY-SIXTH ST.—Twelve lots, north side, commencing 210 feet east of 2d av. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF

34 MAGNIFICENT LOTS,

BEING A PORTION OF THE ESTATE OF

ANDREW CARRIGAN,

(DECEASED.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Andrew Carrigan, deceased:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

Eight lots, comprising the entire westerly front on the Boulevard, between 114th and 115th sts.

114TH ST.

Nine lots on the northerly side of 114th st., between Boulevard and Riverside av., with the MANSION HOUSE thereon.

115TH ST.

Nine lots on the southerly side of 115th st., between the Boulevard and Riverside av.

RIVERSIDE AV.

Eight lots on the easterly side of Riverside av., between 114th and 115th sts., and fronting

THE RIVERSIDE PARK AND HUDSON RIVER,

and commanding a magnificent view of both.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

BY ORDER OF JOHN B. STEVENS, ESQ.

VALUABLE AND IMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE FIRST WARD.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of John B. Stevens and others, Trustees, the following desirable stores:

PEARL ST.—Five-story brick and granite building, No. 120 Pearl st., near Old slip.

WATER ST.—Five-story brick and granite building, No. 84 Water st., directly in rear of the above. The two buildings will be sold together, (running through from street to street,) having separate fronts and entrances on each street; size 24.2x128.8.

WATER ST.—Five-story brick store, No. 83, 24.2x80.

FRONT ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 84, 24.2x85.1.

FRONT ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 83, 24.1x96.2.

SOUTH ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 43, 24.1x98.9.

EAST RIVER.—Also, all the right, title, and interest of said lot on South st. to the bulk-head on the East River, opposite lot No. 43 South st.; front on bulk-head, 20 feet ½ inch.

Title perfect; terms liberal.

For maps and particulars apply to

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 35 Pine st.

Or to JOHN B. STEVENS, Trustee, No. 67 Wall st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 55 SOUTH 5TH AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SOUTH FIFTH AVENUE.—The lot of land, with the buildings thereon, 150 feet south of Bleecker street, known as No. 55; lot 25x100 feet, more or less. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $10,000; balance cash.

Particulars and maps at office of Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 9TH AV. AND 90TH ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

NINTH AVENUE.—Four lots situate on the westerly side 9th av., commencing on the north-west corner of 90th st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 87 AMITY ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

AMITY STREET.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of Amity st., near Thompson st., known as No. 87; lot 25x109 feet.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

SOUTH BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

four full lots and frame house on 22D AND 23D STS., 200 feet east of 6th av., Brooklyn; fine garden, shrubbery, grapery, &c.; only fifteen minutes from Prospect Park. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT SALE,

THURSDAY, March 12,

at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, brick factory, boiler-house, and lots Nos. 609, 611, AND 613 WEST 48TH ST., north side, near 11th av.; all built in the most substantial manner, well lighted and adapted for manufacturing purposes; lots free from rock. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

No. 45 West 29th st.	$3,000
No. 220 West 21st st.	1,700
No. 478 West 22d st.	1,200
No. 506 West 24th st.	1,000
No. 100½ West 44th st.	1,000
No. 1,308 4th av.	1,000
No. 40 West 128th st.	1,260
No. 254 West 17th st.	700

WM. H. ROOME, No. 266 West 21st st.

RESIDENCE AND HOMESTEAD OF GOUVERneur Morris to rent or lease, furnished or unfurnished; delightfully situated on the Sound, or East River, with fine views of the water and surroundings; the house is large and comfortable, grounds have about thirty acres, with lawns, large old shade-trees, plenty of flowers, fruits, and vegetables; accessible to the City at all hours of the day and night by water or rail; only twenty minutes' drive from Central Park; low rent to a good tenant. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall st.

WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE.—TO let or for sale, forty minutes from City by great competing lines, near depots, paved and lighted streets, extra large house and lot, garden, lawn, fruits, stable, cow, chickens; value, $15,000. Apply at West Elizabeth (New-Jersey Central Railroad) Depot, close by, or to the OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—NO. 7 EAST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., three-story and attic house, 25x50, lot 25x115, will be rented, furnished or unfurnished, at a reasonable rent.

Also,

in West 11th st., a three-story and attic house, 25x50, lot ½ the block, to let for one or more years at a fair rent. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—AT PORT CHESTER, ONE HOUR FROM 42d st., and five minutes from New-Haven Railroad Depot, a fine residence; full view of the Sound; eighteen rooms; all improvements; commodious out-buildings; seven acres; fine garden, green-house, and abundance of very choice fruits, flowers, shrubbery, and shade trees. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, 274 Bowery.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG THE EAST bank of the Hudson River, beautiful furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices. Also large dwellings suitable for institutes, hotels, and first-class boarding-houses. S. EMBERSON, No. 650 6th av.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 169 SCHERMERhorn st., Brooklyn, to rent to private family; handsomely frescoed; perfect order; all modern improvements; rent low to good tenant. Apply to Dr. CAMPBELL, Fulton av., corner Gold st., Brooklyn, or C. H. JESSUP, No. 258 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, GOTHIC, eleven rooms, pleasantly situated in Waverley, ten miles from New-York; accessible by Elizabeth horse cars; high grounds, with lawn, shade and ornamental trees, plenty fruit, garden and stable; rent moderate. Address WM. R. WARD, Waverley, N. J.

TO RENT—A NEWLY, COMPLETELY, AND HANDsomely-furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 17 feet by 65 deep; rent $300 per month to a small family. Inquire from 11 till 5 o'clock at No. 25 East 48th st.; immediate possession.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN STAMFORD; central, cosy, shady; water front and view; carriage-house and fruit; two cottages in Riverside, three minutes from salt water and depot; hot and cold water. ARTHUR E. SKELDING, Riverside Station, Conn.

TO LET—IN EAST ORANGE, N. J., THREE-STORY French-roof house, nine rooms; nearly new; fine location; lot 50x150; three minutes from depot. Inquire at LIBBY'S Oyster-room, No. 137 Fulton st., New-York.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP AND basement brown-stone house, No. 350 West 19th st., between 8th and 9th avs.; a good location; about twelve rooms; rent, $1,550; in good order. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, THE FOUR-story and attic English-basement house, No. 247 West 23d st., with all the modern improvements; rent $2,400. Apply to F. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., 63 Broadway, or to A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—FIRST-CLASS; first-class location in Brooklyn; six to twelve months, $200 to $250 per month, according to circumstances; family going abroad. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 234 Water st.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, LARGE COTtage, containing all improvements; rent $1,400. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

TO LET—49 UNIVERSITY PL.; MODERN IMPROVEments; gas and water; first floor for business purposes; third and top floors (flats) for residences. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, 744 B'way, (Astor pl.)

TO LET—15 UNIVERSITY PLACE; FIRST-CLASS 3½-story high-stoop brick house; 20 rooms; all modern improvements. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

TO LET—NO. 134 2D AV., THREE-STORY AND Mansard-roof, high-stoop brown-stone house, all modern improvements and in perfect order. W. N. Griswold, Real Estate Broker, 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

TO LEASE—THE HOUSE AND STORE NO. 419 6th av.; handsome store; plate-glass front; two windows; good location for shoes or fancy goods. Apply in the store.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 27 WEST 18TH ST., FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house; first-class in every respect. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT FOR the season. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Agents for Long Branch real estate, Broadway, corner Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the

DREXEL BUILDING

BROAD AND WALL STS.

TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to

WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

NOTICE.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story iron building, fronting 138 feet on Astor place, extending from 4th av. to Lafayette place; pure north light; splendid show front—the very best in the City; first floor reserved. Broadway and other first-class property a speciality. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—A CHOICE BUSINESS LOCATION—THE spacious store under the Mansion House, at Roselle, N. J., forty-five minutes from New-York, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; the only suitable store for general business, groceries, hardware, &c., in the thriving and beautiful town; very desirable. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty st., New-York.

TO LEASE—ON BROADWAY, CORNER OF 13TH ST.—The premises now occupied by W. KURTZ as a PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY; fitted up with every requisite for a first-class photographer. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FOR TEN YEARS, THE BUILDINGS No. 46 Hudson st. and 45 Thomas st., L lot; rent, $2,500 per annum.

Store and dwelling No. 131 Waverley place; rent, $1,200 per annum. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x187,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

NO. 341 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—Five-story extra-wide building, average width about 33 feet, by depth of about 180 feet, with an L extension to Leonard st. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner Houston st., plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING, desirably located on Mercer st.; size 38x100. The lofts can be rently separately if desired; terms reasonable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE NEW STORE AND BASEment, No. 634 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st.; size about 25x200; well lighted. For particulars, apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 BROADway, store, basement and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—FOR A LIGHT BUSINESS, THE FIRST floor over the bank corner of 8th av. and 34th st.; finest location on the avenue. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., adjoining North River Savings Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE,

The large corner office, 21x40, second floor Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—THE LARGE BASEMENT STORE, NO. 17 EAST 16TH ST., a few doors west of Union square. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st., or H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET—UPPER LOFT OF THE HANDSOME building, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., 25x105; splendidly lighted on three sides; rent low. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS & CO., No. 740 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO FINE LARGE FRONT offices in second story of house No. 58 Wall st., from 1st May next. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

CANAL ST., NO. 259, NEAR BROADWAY.—Three lofts to let, together or separate. Apply in store on premises.

TO LET—SEVERAL FINE STORES ON 6TH AV. and Broadway to rent low—from $700 and upward. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN LANE; FIVE lofts; rent $1,000. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS MODERN OFFICES IN THE building No. 744 Broadway. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—ROOMS ON SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of No. 763 Broadway, near Stewart's. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, 744 Broadway, (Astor place.)

TO LET—LOFTS WITH STEAM POWER, NOS. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—CITY OR COUNTRY—A NEAT AND pleasant house to rent at Orange, N. J., or Morrisania, or within a few minutes' ride of the City; must be near depot, with shade-trees and conveniences; rent not to exceed $500 per year; or a suite of rooms for housekeeping by a responsible family of four adults, in a first-class house and good neighborhood in this City, at a moderate rent. Apply to R. V. WILLIS, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—IN NEW-YORK OR WITHin twenty miles of the City, a fully and neatly furnished house, by a careful and thoroughly responsible family of three adults; would buy the furniture at a fair cash price. Address CRAWFORD, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS DEsire a medium-sized house, well furnished, in good location; best of care; references unexceptionable. Address, stating rent and full particulars, HOUSE, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURnished to let and for sale, for which we have immediate applicants. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of NICHOLAS RICHER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs. RICHER and WHITMORE will sign in liquidation.
N. RICHER,
JOHN GUTH,
GEO. B. WHITMORE.
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1874.

The business will be conducted hereafter by Messrs. RICHER and WHITMORE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of GUTH & WHITMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. G. B. WHITMORE will sign in liquidation.
JOHN GUTH,
GEORGE B. WHITMORE.
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1874.

The business will be conducted as heretofore by G. B. WHITMORE, at the old stand, Nos. 89 and 91 Warren st.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1874.

THE FIRM OF WHITE, DE FREITAS & RATHBORNE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. BENJAMIN M. WHITE is authorized to sign in liquidation.
BENJAMIN M. WHITE,
GEORGE A. DE FREITAS,
CHARLES L. RATHBORNE.

B. M. WHITE and G. A. DE FREITAS will continue business, under the firm of WHITE & DE FREITAS.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING FURNITURE, &c., stored with B. MARTIN & SON, Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway, and No. 161 West 32d st., over one year's storage unpaid, the same will be sold on or about 10th April, 1874, to pay storage and other charges.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS

for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAMPAIGN TEMPERANCE HYMNS.

A collection of thirty temperance and religious hymns, adapted to prayer-meetings and for temperance singers everywhere. Address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, No. 58 Reade st., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Pupils can commence at any time.
Send for circular.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT HOWELLS' AGENCY,
No. 102 West 42d st., corner 6th av.,
SERVANTS, WHITE AND COLORED,
For City and country, well recommended and selected. Office fee until suited. Employers, $1; servants, 50c.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some Germans, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, well recommended. Can be seen at the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready to suit all.

ATTENTION.

Competent servants, German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c., for City or country, now waiting for situations at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 845 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of very superior servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters, coachmen, &c.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants constantly found at the German Institute, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

AT WYATT'S, NO. 525 5TH AV., SELECT SERVants, French, English, German, and Irish; competent and reliable, for City and country; also, coachmen, waiters, and gardeners.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl, with first-class references, as chamber-maid, and would no waiting; is tidy, industrious, and willing to be useful; will do her best to please, and hopes by diligence to merit a comfortable home; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable, tidy girl as chamber-maid or waitress; is fully competent to fulfill the duties of either position, or will do both in a private family; best City reference; ladies to be seen. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant, respectable girl, about sixteen years of age, to do chamber-work; also is able to do plain sewing, assist in washing and ironing. Inquire after 7 o'clock P. M. No. 85 Clinton st., first floor, front room, John Kissenberth.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; would go a short distance in the country, or travel with a lady; good City reference. Call or address No. 271 West 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE, obliging young woman as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-work and care children, or to do plain sewing; is trustworthy and honest; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN UP-STAIRS GIRL; is a neat, strong girl, with very good references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Apply at No. 450 West 34th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, dessert, jellies, preserves, pastry, &c.; can furnish the very best of City reference from last place; wages, $20. Inquire for B. at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman; is a superior cook; or is competent and willing to take full charge of a house and home; is of agreeable disposition; has satisfactory references. At the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH COOK OF SUPERIOR qualifications; is strictly temperate; has four years' City reference; understands all branches of cooking; can bone, lard, &c.; make best of bread and cake, &c., willing to wash and iron if desired; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR MEAT AND PASTRY cook, in a private family or boarding-house; can furnish best of references as to character, capability, and good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner of 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French, German, and American cooking in all its branches; best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK, AND TO ASSIST WITH THE WASHing.—By a well-recommended young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is a willing, well-tempered woman, anxious to give satisfaction. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two colored young women; the former is a good cook and an excellent laundress; the latter is an experienced waitress and a competent chamber-maid; undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as good plain cook, washer, and ironer or general house-work in a small family; is sober, honest, and careful; has seven years' City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 208 West 27th st., first floor.

COOK.—IN FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE, BY A thoroughly competent woman, who understands her business in every branch; has had good experience; is a superior meat and pastry cook; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant in a private family; in country or City; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner of 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, EFFICIENT FAMILY cook, who can get up a nice dinner; is neat in her kitchen, and of pleasant disposition; is willing to do coarse washing; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; IS A THOROughly capable cook; has a quiet, civil, obliging disposition; has good recommendations; City or country; public or private place. Is at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, AS good cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is a first-class baker; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 324 East 36th st.

COOK, AND IS A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER—By a respectable woman; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 221 East 21st st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, who can be seen at her present employer's; a long City reference. Call for two days at No. 40 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; will assist with washing; no objection to the country during the Summer; excellent reference. Call at No. 139 West 50th st.

COOK.—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS HER BUSIness; good baker and pastry-maker; good City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 343 West 26th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing in a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 240 East 46th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands English and French cooking in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 549 7th av., between 39th and 40th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best City references. Call for two days at No. 850 6th av., corner 48th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer in a small family; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 118 West 39th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good City references. Call at No. 175 7th av., top floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED GERman girl as cook, washer, and ironer; is very willing. Call at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BONES AND lards; cooks and serves very nicely. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK, AND TO WASH AND IRON, OR TO DO house-work in the country, by a very competent young woman, who, with her daughter, aged four years, will work for very moderate wages; has good references. To be seen at the agency No. 69 6th av. No charges.

FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities by applying in person or written orders at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—EIGHTEEN months' reference. Call at No. 243 Mulberry st., Room No. 8, two pair stairs up.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMmend a young English woman as housekeeper, lady's companion, or nurse to an invalid. Apply between 9 and 12, at apartment No. 11 Stephens Building, No. 4 West 27th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW, to assist a lady in housekeeping; understands sewing and cutting out perfectly. Call for two days at No. 276 West 25th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, ORDERLY GIRL, who is a good plain cook; washes and irons well, and is willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH woman to be generally useful anywhere; City or country; is neat, strong, active, and willing; has best of references. Can be seen at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG GERMAN young woman; is a plain family cook, washer, and ironer, and willing to make herself useful; good testimonials; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO VERY WELL RECommended German girls to do general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 279 Bowery, corner Houston st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do house-work; is willing and obliging; can give best City reference. Call for two days at No. 460 7th av., corner of 35th st.

LADY'S MAID.—FOR THE SPRING, BY A COMpetent Protestant girl, speaking English and German, with good City references, as maid to a lady who is going to travel in Europe. Address Maid, No. 54½ West 32d st., *Times* Up-town Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress in a private family; can be highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 336 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN WHO IS FIRST class at her work; can flute, puff, polish, and do fine garments in superior style; is in every respect an excellent family laundress; has no objection to the country; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman, who does the finest kind of washing and ironing; does fluting, polishing, &c.; laces if required; is experienced in doing up children's clothes; is neat and willing, and can furnish best City reference. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds ladies' and children's fine washing and ironing; highly recommended by present employer. Can be seen at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 845 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, OR chamber-maid, waitress, or general house-work; City or country; has good recommendations; wages quite moderate. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A few gentlemen's or families' washing at her own home; can do fluting; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 460 7th av., corner of 35th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, VERY capable and well trained to habits of neatness and punctuality; is a good seamstress has good references, and will try to suit her employer; willing to be useful; would assist with chamber-work if required; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE IN a first-class family; can bring an infant up on the bottle, and would do plain sewing; a very steady middle-aged person; to any lady requiring such a servant would be very suitable; eight years' references from last employer. Apply at Intelligence Office, 525 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL, to wait on an elderly lady or invalid; would nurse one or two growing children; understands sewing on several machines; will be found willing to assist in any kind of light work; best of references can be given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 53 West 28th st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE for a respectable woman as companion to an invalid lady; would sew and make herself useful; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 328 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN to wait on an invalid or take charge of an infant from its birth; no objections to travel; best City references from her last place. Apply at No. 107 West 49th st., second floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is thoroughly competent and has first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS NURSE AND valet; would take charge of an invalid gentleman going to travel; ten years experience; first-class City references. Address G. L., Box No. 45, Up-town *Times* Office No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A SUPERIOR infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on a bottle; is neat and tidy; has six years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 845 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A SUPERIOR YOUNG PERSON, AS nurse to grown children, or chamber-maid and plain sewer; is thoroughly competent, and can furnish four years' unexceptionable references. Apply at Wyatt's Intelligence office, No. 525 5th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-work; competent to take charge of a baby or child; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS NURSE; monthly, or invalid; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, PROTESTant, as child's nurse and chamber-maid. Call at No. 246 West 47th st., Room No. 18.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, EITHER for an infant or grown children; references good. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is thoroughly competent and has first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mr. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman; is a first-class seamstress; makes all kinds of children's suits, as well as ladies' undergarments, and would assist with the children if required; can furnish the very best of City reference. Inquire for H. H., at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

THE LADIES' DIRECTORY, BROADWAY, corner 45th st., furnishes faithful, capable servants for City or country. Orders should be sent two days in advance of visit.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver, dressing salads, &c.; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; understands her work perfectly; the best of references; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 326 East 18th st.

WET-NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a Protestant woman as wet-nurse; good City references. Can be seen from 2 until 5 at No. 26 South 5th av.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN ACQUAINTED WITH WORK, possessing great industry and some ingenuity, desires to superintend the laying out of grounds, railroads, roads, excavating, grading, or some active outdoor work. Address Yonkers Post Office Box No. 352.

CLERK, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK, COLlector, or book-keeper; is acquainted with fire and life insurance business, also real estate; strictly honest, sober, and industrious; not afraid of work; reference A1. Address Diligence, No. 73 2d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant, aged thirty-five years, who is experienced in driving in either City or country, and is a good groom; keeps his turn-out in nice order; will furnish the most satisfactory City and country reference. Address J. W. B., Box No. 51 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man, aged twenty-nine years, who is well experienced in caring, grooming, and driving horses; caring horses and carriages; and is willing to make himself useful; will give the best recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROTESTant, married; thirty years of age; two years in America; thoroughly understands his business; can drive a pair or four-in-hand; first-class references, both English and American; disengaged 1st of April. Address A. G., Millbrook Post Office, Dutchess County, N.Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; good reference; country preferred. Address F. F., Box No. 55 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; one child; thoroughly understands his business as family coachman, which his recommendations will certify. Address Coachman, at late employer's, No. 33 East 39th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCHman, unmarried; experienced, safe, and accustomed City driver; sober, civil, and obliging; first-class references. Address W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant man as coachman; understands the general treatment of horses in any case of sickness; is a good, careful driver, and has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference from last employer. Address H. R., No. 5 East 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his duties in every respect; City or country, and has first-class City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 111 West 29th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WILL BE FOUND willing and obliging; has seven years' good City reference. Address or apply to private stable, No. 33 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED young man; can drive four in hand or tandem; the best City reference. Call on or address C. B., No. 19 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man; has first-class City reference. Call or address James, No. 7 Great Jones st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD GERMAN MAN AS coachman; good City reference given. Apply at No. 223 West 17th st.

FARMER—DAIRY AND POULTRY.—BY AN American man and wife, aged thirty-six years; man can do all kinds of farm-work, drive oxen, horses, plow, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife a good butter-maker and poultry raiser; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER AND DAIRY—POULTRY, DAIRY, &c. —By an American Protestant man and wife, (has a family;) man is experienced in all branches of farm and dairy work; wife is a good butter-maker and carer of poultry; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH WIFE and one child; has had full charge of some of the best places in the New-England States; is a first-class grape-grower; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's place. Any parties who want a good, faithful gardener, with first-class references, address F. P. Q., No. 80 Congress st., South Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has a thorough practical knowledge of the management of greenhouses and graperies in all their departments; has had long experience; no family; good reference; if required, wife would take charge of dairy. Address J. W. N., florist, at Bridgman's, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FARMER—DAIRY AND Poultry.—By a Scotch Protestant married couple, aged forty-seven years; man is a thorough farmer, a good gardener, and understands horses well; wife can care milk, make butter, raise poultry, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH COMPETENT working man; understands thoroughly the management of hot and cold graperies, peach-houses, green-houses, and laying out new places; also vegetables and farm-work in general. Address T. R., 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, MARried; is thoroughly conversant with his business in all its departments. Address J. C., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT; understands his business in all its various branches; small family; first-class references from Scotland and this country. Address L., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; IS MARRIED; one child; has been two years in the country; none but those in want of a first-class gardener and steady sober man need apply; excellent testimonials and good reasons for leaving. Address J. K., in R. K. Bliss & Son's seed store, No. 23 Park place.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, MARried, one child; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of references from his employers. Address for three days, A. D. Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau st., or I. Bradshaw, Sing Sing, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands the management of green-house and graperies and the laying-out of a gentleman's place; first-class City references. Address W. M., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; UNDERstands his business in all its branches; has first-class reference from last and previous employers, who can be seen in the City. Address T. U. U., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS PLAIN gardener; can milk, take care of horses, or full charge of a small place; good references. Address M. H. O., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTestant young man; is a first-class driver; can take full charge of both or either one; has best of references. Address C. W., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the business perfectly; not afraid of work; has the best reference. Address M. C., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTant single man, in City or country; can milk and help in a garden if required; has City and country reference. Address C. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

NURSERYMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A first-class nurseryman and landscape gardener; understands vegetables and fruits very well; German; small family. Address B. B., Post Office, Orange.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A NATIVE of Switzerland, as first-class waiter in a private family; best City references. Address by letter J. S., No. 1,286 Broadway, third floor.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITER in a private family; can give eight years' City reference; strictly temperate, and not afraid to work. Call at Corwin & Co.'s, No. 1,138 Broadway, or address M. S., Box No. 59 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, copyists, porters, office clerks, &c., to make application, by letter or otherwise, at the Rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE, A French nurse who cannot speak English; a Parisian preferred; one who is not seasick has a good chance of returning to her own country.
Address G. T. L., care Lord & Taylor,
No. 901 Broadway.

WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY PLAINLY, to assist in the preparation of Wilson's Business Directory. Address, in writing of the applicant, stating references, R. B. HALLOCK, No. 11 University place. Applications in person not attended to.

WANTED—A COOK WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands good family cooking and willing to assist in washing and ironing; must bring best City references for capability, honesty, &c. Call between 11 o'clock and 4 P. M., at No. 19 West 32d st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN ACQUAINTED with first-class jewelry trade, to travel with samples. Address, stating references, L. C. W., Box No. 3,554 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE CITY, a Protestant maid and housekeeper; City references required. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK and to do the washing and ironing in a small family. Call for two days at No. 69 Union place, (4th av., between 18th and 19th sts.)

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT, AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock at No. 30 West 47th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT LAUNdress; Swede preferred. Call at No. 505 5th av. on Wednesday and Thursday from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN OR SWEDISH woman as chamber-maid. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 118 5th av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHAMBER-MAID AND seamstress. Apply at No. 20 East 17th st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

ARE NOW OFFERING

An entire new stock of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS ADAPTED FOR THE SEASON.

ALSO, NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY in all DEPARTMENTS of the establishment.

WHITE GOODS and HAMBURG TRIMMINGS we are selling at unusually LOW PRICES.

FANCY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, our own IMPORTATION, opening every week.

OUR LA FORGE GLOVE,

TWO BUTTONS,

in dark shades and party colors, a full assortment. We warrant them, and give a new pair for all that rip or tear.

China, Glass, and Earthenware DEPARTMENT.

WE WILL OPEN ABOUT MARCH 15

A NEW DEPARTMENT consisting of a very extensive and choice stock of CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE, at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

It will pay you well to visit our establishment EVERY DAY.

N. B.—We fill orders for Fancy Goods, Ribbons, Millinery, Gloves, White Goods, or in any of our other numerous departments, upon receipt of money, by mail or otherwise.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th st. and 6th av.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great inducements to the trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have just finished, and have for sale, several very superior-toned organs, ten and twelve stops, with pedal bass, sixteen feet; one, two rows of keys, twenty stops, pedal bass, sixteen feet; also, second-hand parlor organ, eight stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

S. F. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.— Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 1st day of April next at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened 10 A. M. on the 2d day of April.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock; also, a Six per Cent. Interest Dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits, both payable in cash on demand; also, Twenty-six per Cent. on the capital stock in certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1873.

WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, Md., have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on the 10th day of March next. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of the 28th inst., and reopen on the morning of the 11th day of March.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

FEB. 9, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMON-WEALTH.—A dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid to depositors and holders of certified checks on and after MONDAY, March 9.

ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE AIR

FOR ALL, AND HOW TO GET IT.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure without perceptible current. It can be placed in position in a moment, without the least alteration of the window, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, AND PRACTICAL.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR is used by hundreds of our best citizens in their homes and offices.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS WITH TESTIMONIALS.

H. C. TERRY & CO., successors to Underhill & Co., No. 96 Duane st., New-York.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—J. T. DAVIS, inventor and only maker of the improved Artificial Human Eye, acknowledged by the faculty to be the only correct imitation of nature in the world. No. 132 East 15th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—A FLOATING BOAT-HOUSE, [illegible] feet; also one pair-oared and two four-oared shells, terms moderate. Address H. M. K., Box No. [illegible] [illegible] Post Office.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

The HENRY CHAUNCEY has been thoroughly overhauled and fitted under the inspection of the Board of Underwriters, and is in splendid condition for the accommodation of passengers, having been repainted and decorated throughout, and newly upholstered by A. T. Stewart & Co.

Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. ——, Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——, Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight via Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, first, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $130, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, March 11	Batavia, Saturday, March 14
Calabria, Wed'y, March 18	Hecla, Saturday, March 21
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	Java, Saturday, March 28
Java, Wednesday, April 1	Atlas, Saturday, April 4
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Samaria, Saturday, April 11

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30. Intermediate steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA will embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 11th March, 1874. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy, Wed., Mar. 11, 10 A. M. | Canada, Sat., Mar. 21, 8 A.M.
Spain, Sat., Mar. 14, 1:30 P.M. | Egypt, Sat., Mar. 28, 3 P.M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sunday, Wednesday, March 25, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL..Wednesday, March 11, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Saturday, Mar. 14, 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 28, 3 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at reduced rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Dublin, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency. Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....TUESDAY, March 10
STATE OF ALABAMA.....SATURDAY, March 21
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, April 4

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates for all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on WEDNESDAYS, calling at Queenstown the following day.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 14. 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, March 21, at 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 28, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 4, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for their friends in the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE.....ROSSAU.....Saturday.....April 4
EUROPE.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday.....April 18
ST. LAURENT.....LACHENEZL.....Saturday.....May 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Moore.....March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price.....March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Brown.....March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman.....March 31, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR HAVANA.

HASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Sailing every Tuesday from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK. (Havana direct).....March 12
CITY OF MEXICO. (Havana and Mexico).....March 16
CITY OF MERIDA. (Havana via Nassau).....March 19
CUBA. (Havana direct).....Saturday.....March 21
CITY OF HAVANA. (Havana direct)....Wed., March 25

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave New-York without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Composed of well-trustworthy couriers and traveling servants, may still be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, March 11.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, March 14.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, WEDNESDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 63 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship GRAF BISMARCK, Capt. G. Meyer, will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. C. Underdeck, on SATURDAY, March 14.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO:
CLARIBEL.....March 17
CORINTH.....April 3

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA.....March 24
ATLAS.....April 10

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, T. H. Morton, March 10.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, Holmes, March 11.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, T. S. Curtis, March 17.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 22D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage, half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Day st.,

every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—No. 4,436.—In the matter of BENJAMIN P. TUCKER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second and third general meeting of creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at No. 343 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, on the 24th day of March, 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. And this is further to give notice that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of the said bankrupt in said court, and that on the said third day of October, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I shall apply to said Court at Chambers, before the said Register, at his office aforesaid, for the settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, March 9, 1874.

JOHN H. PARSONS, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES SMITH, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of JAMES SMITH, of the City of Passaic and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by said bankrupt to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, in said district, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Thomas D. Hoxsey, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.

Per John C. Bailey, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK J. BANG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Frank J. Bang, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
[Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE RECORDING STEAM-GAUGE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of The Recording Steam-Gauge Company of New-York, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt, upon its own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1874.

MARMONT B. RIDGON, Assignee,
mh10-law3wT* No. 91 Liberty st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST SCHNEIDER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of August Schneider, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of George H. Beyer & Sons by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 2d day of March, A. D. 1874.

GEORGE H. BEYER, Assignee.
mh3-law3wTu*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 27th day of February, 1874, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SIMON BOARNBAUM, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT,
Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.
mh3-law-3w*T

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, No. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D Ave., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th ave.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6, 8:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 8:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 8:10 P. M. Sunday 8:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:30, 6:20, 6:40, 8:10, 9:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8:20, 9:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:30, 6:20, 6:40, 8:10, 9:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:30, 6:20, 6:40, 8:10, 9:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 11 A. M., 3:10, 4:10, and 8 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 8 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:05 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:35 A. M., 2:15, 5:17, 6:05, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:35 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Kinkerans Ticket-office, No. 2 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tomaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mauch Chunk City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth, 6:15, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

For Newark, 6:15, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

For Rahway, 6:15, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

12:45 P. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Way train for Peekskill, Sundays, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, also for Chicago, via the Michigan Central and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 5:10 P. M. Sunday 5:10 P. M. Danbury Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Shepaug, Sherman, and Newtown Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 6:10 P. M. (7 P. M. Sundays.) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. E. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Hempstead, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 3, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY —will commence their regular trips for the season WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11, at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 49 North river, foot of Leroy st. Freight received daily. JOSEPH COENELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 9:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Fifth Judicial Circuit, Southern District of Alabama.—DANIEL N. STANTON and JAMES B. LOCKE and ADOLPHUS STANTON, Trustees of the First Mortgage Bondholders, complainants, against THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, and others, defendants.—In Equity.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was, by decretal order of said Honorable Circuit Court, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1874, appointed a Special Master Commissioner of the above entitled cause, to report to the court systematically and in detail, the matters and things hereinafter stated.

First.—The necessary expenses incident to the execution and preservation of the trust created by the first mortgage on the property of said Railroad Company, including compensation to the Trustees and to the Receivers of the said decease, at her place of residence, at Astoria, in Long Island City, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of June, 1874.—Dated Nov. 1, 1873.

n12-law6mTu* ANN ELIZA MILLS, Sole Executrix

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE MARGARET SHINN, formerly of Norfolk, Va., and then of the City of New-York, and late of the City of Philadelphia, Penn., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. Denham & Co., No. 266 West Twenty Third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of January, 1874. GEO. W. MERCER, Executor.

ja27-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. STUYVESANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clifford A. Hand, at No. 61 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of February, 1874.

f10-law6mTu NICHOLAS W. S. CATLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES L. BOGERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 128 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of January, 1874.

ja12-law6mTu* EDWD. C. BOGERT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN CULLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 13 West Thirty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of March, 1874.

mh10-law6mTu* THOMAS T. COCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO G. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of December, 1873. FREDERIC GALLATIN,

d30-law6mTu* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES VAN NORDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 75 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.

CHARLES S. VAN NORDEN, Executor.

n4-law6mTu*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541/2 West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VERY REMARKABLE FINE PAIR OF COACH HORSES.

A pair of the noblest and finest specimens, descendants of that celebrated sire So Well, and favorably known in Western New-York.

CONSTELLATION OF MONROE,

are now offered for sale. They are six years old this coming Spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, under the standard; rich dark steel gray with black points, now commencing to dapple out very nicely; very closely matched, extremely stylish, and very extraordinary fine drivers.

SOUND AND KIND.

Their noble, fine size, beautiful color, rangey, lengthy, tasty form, stylish, lofty, majestic movement, with kind disposition, renders them one of the very best and most desirable pair of

COACH HORSES

that can be bought out in the Empire State. They can be seen at San Francisco Stables, Utica, N. Y.

TO LET—PART OF PRIVATE STABLE. APPLY ON premises, No. 139 West 38th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541/2 West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, for small families, we offer at moderate prices. Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st. First-class in all its appointments. G. F. & W.

JAY GOULD'S "RESTITUTION"

SEQUEL TO THE "NORTH-WESTERN CORNER."

THE EX-PRESIDENT OF THE ERIE COVERING UP HIS TRACKS—THE ILLEGAL STOCK RECORDS GONE AT LAST.

A remarkable state of facts has just been developed on "the street" in reference to the famous corner in "North-western," in which Jay Gould and Henry N. Smith were involved in November, 1872, and which now, as at that time, terminates in the discomfiture of Smith through the unscrupulous strategy of Gould. In order to give a concise chronology of the affair it is necessary to go back to the Black Friday panic of 1869. At that time Gould was President of the Erie Railway Company, and a partner in the firm of Smith, Gould & Martin. Fisk and Gould were engineering the great "corner" in gold, and their operations were very largely carried on through the firm. Gould's instructions to Smith, in general terms, were to buy everything he could get; but in the course of the tremendous excitement which ensued Smith became somewhat scared of the tempest he was helping to create, and held off from his instructions. Gould blamed Smith severely for thus aiding in the reverse which overtook the Erie magnates, and the result was a quarrel which resulted in declared hostility. The firm was dissolved, and the assassination of Fisk precipitated the overthrow of the Erie Ring and the expulsion of Gould from the Presidency. During the time that Gould was President there were, as is well known, many illegal issues of stock made, most of them under cover of the various injunctions and counter-injunctions granted by Judge George G. Barnard. On one of these alone, the famous "mandatory injunction," $10,000,000 worth of this stock was issued, but the aggregate amount of the issues has never been publicly known, and, as will be seen by what follows, is not now ever likely to be revealed. The firm of Smith, Gould & Martin negotiated the sale of nearly, if not quite, the whole of this fictitious stock, as brokers of the Erie Railway Company, through the influence of Gould. When the firm was dissolved, through some arrangement which remains a mystery, or through Gould's short-sightedness, the books of the house remained in the hands of Smith, and the rival partners went their various ways. Both speculated largely in stocks, and their interests were considered adverse. On the 21st of November, 1872, Wall street was convulsed by the development of the "North-western corner," and in the course of the day a scene only second to Black Friday ensued. "North-western" was by no means a taking stock, but somehow quite a demand sprung up in a desultory way, and quite a number of hands holding considerable amounts "unloaded" on the rise. Still the demand continued and the price kept on the ascending scale, with anything that was offered taken rapidly. In order to feed the unknown appetite Smith, Drew, and others came in and sold largely, "short." When the hammer fell in the board at the close of the Exchange the stock stood at 200, a rise during the day of about 120. It was discovered, but too late, that Gould, Richard Schell, and Horace F. Clark were in the "corner," and they had caught Smith "short" about 40,000 shares, Drew 10,000, and the "street" in other lesser amounts. At that time the new Erie Directory was engaged in a suit against Gould for the recovery of nearly $10,000,000 of the funds and assets of the company, which Gould had appropriated to his own use or account, but the evidence of the facts charged, so far as the company's books were concerned, was very vague indeed. Smith's books had remained closed up to this time, but he thought he now saw his opportunity. The next day he presented the evidence they contained to the Erie Railway Company, and the proof was so conclusive that an affidavit was made alleging such fraudulent conversion, and citing the Smith-Gould-Martin books as containing the evidence and record of the whole transaction. It also alleged that the books of the Erie Company, as kept under Gould's presidency, were fraudulent and failed to show the actual transactions. This affidavit was sworn to by President Watson, and an order of arrest against Jay Gould, made bailable in the sum of $2,000,000, was issued. This was just what Erie wanted, but Smith put the proofs in their hands, for his own purposes, hoping that Gould's arrest would demoralize the "corner," stampede his brokers, and so enable Smith to "cover" his "shorts." It failed, however, for Gould's brokers held fast, and he himself was released in an hour or two, having promptly furnished the enormous bail demanded. There was no recourse for the "shorts" but to settle with Gould, and it is generally understood that, while he squeezed Drew for something like $3,000,000 and others proportionately, he made a much more reasonable settlement with Smith, with some show of leniency and friendship. Erie, however, maintained its suit, and on the 19th of December, a month later, Gould made the celebrated "restitution" of assets to the Erie Company, in full and final settlement of all claims of whatever nature against him, including, of course, the absolute discontinuance of all legal proceedings then pending. The precise nature of those assets has never been known, but Samuel L. M. Barlow, the attorney of the company, stated that their par value was $9,000,000, and that they were worth $7,000,000 on the market. Of course Erie went up, and it is said that Gould realized $2,000,000 at least on the "opportunity" he was creating. Smith was nonplussed at all points, and, in one way or another, ever since he has been losing. He kept the books, however, as before, and as is well known, there was always much dissatisfaction expressed at the barter and sale to which the Erie management had lent itself. It was over and over again designated as compounding a felony, and although the acquittal which Erie gave Gould was complete, and in good faith so far as they were concerned, there have been rumors afloat from time to time that prosecutions were to be instituted by the State, and again that legislative inquiry was to be made into the terms and results of the entire negotiation and compromise, as well as to Gould's actual operations while controlling the company. In either event the books of the old firm would have become the nucleus of the evidence of fraud or of collusion in the matter of the restitution. No wonder, therefore, that Gould regarded them with solicitude. It is affirmed that ever since his original rupture with Smith, Gould has been, through the agency of spies and detectives, well informed as to the actual whereabouts of the records. For a time they were kept at Smith's house in this City.

Among Smith's propensities for pleasure was one of owning fast horses—Goldsmith Maid and other blooded celebrities forming a part of his stud. In order to give them the care requisite he purchased, some three years ago, a farm in the immediate neighborhood of Trenton, N. J., and established there his private stock stable, placing the entire establishment in the hands of one Barney Jackman, a noted horse-trainer, said to be a pupil of Budd Doble. Jackman lived in the farm-house, and was, to all intents and purposes, master of the concern. For some reason the old books were a short time since removed to the Trenton farm-house, in trunks, and stowed away in an upper room. About a month ago Smith notified Jackman that he would have to vacate "the old farm-house," and it appears Jackman did not relish the suggestion, as he had been living very comfortably there for a long time and felt rather "at home." "What am I going to do?" was Jackman's very natural inquiry. Smith told him he would find him some little place about there that would answer for him to live in. It appears that Smith intended his own family to occupy the house, some say as a matter of necessary economy, the sale of his steam pleasure yacht being construed as an evidence of a policy of private retrenchment. A day or two after this notification five or six men drove out to the farm, late in the afternoon, and of course were "heavily armed," and all that sort of thing. Jackman was at home, and his visitors told him they wanted the books that were in the trunks up stairs. "What books?" demanded Jackman; "there are no books up there that I know of." "Well, bring up the keys of the room, (designating the apartment,) and we'll show you where they are." It would have been useless for Jackman to refuse or to resist, and in any event he is credited with saying, "I couldn't prevent it, ——— and didn't want to." The five or six "heavily-armed" men found the books, and when they left the farmhouse the books went also. They are now doubtless "gone where the woodbine twineth," and are no more an object of terror to Gould nor an instrument of power to Smith. Jackman, it is said, is no longer in Smith's service, and Smith and Gould will not say anything about the episode, Smith's motive for silence being his humiliation and chagrin, and Gould's because he doesn't think any talk is necessary. Of course the average mind would not unreasonably infer that Gould wanted and has got the books, though it might be very unkind to say that he put up the "heavily-armed" job, or connived at the theft. He would most likely insist, if he said anything about it, that he was a partner in the dissolved firm, and is as much entitled to custody of the books as Smith. It is generally conceded that the managers of the Erie Railway Company, who patched up the "restitution" with Gould, were quite interested in the control or destruction of the books, as, in the event of proceedings for compounding of felony, the negotiators would become liable under the proceedings. As things now stand, there is no evidence of Gould's misappropriations, the books left in the company's offices by him showing a generally square account, or, if showing anything, that he has paid over to the company $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 more than he should have done. It is said now that the market value of his "restitution" transfers is about $1,000,000. Meantime his lawyers, Messrs. Smith & Martin, are suing him for $75,000 for professional services in arranging the compromise for him.

THE FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

ORGANIZATION OF BISHOP CUMMINS' CONGREGATION — THE CHURCH-WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN.

The adherents of Bishop Cummins' Church reform movement assembled at Steinway Hall last evening to organize as a church, congregation, and society of the Reformed Episcopal Church. There were about forty ladies and gentlemen present when the meeting was called to order by Mr. Lawton. Bishop Cummins prefaced the proceedings with a short prayer, after which Mr. Erving was chosen Chairman and Dr. McNeilly Secretary. The latter then read the second report of the Committee on Organization appointed by the meeting held Feb. 15. It contained six by-laws for the government of the society, as follows:

1. The annual meeting and election of Trustees of this Society shall be held at our usual place of worship, and on Easter Monday in each year, the polls remaining open one hour, or longer, if required by a majority present. Notice of all annual meetings and elections of Trustees shall be given not less than fifteen days prior thereto; such notice to be publicly given to the congregation for at least two successive Sabbaths. Elections to fill any vacancies in the Board of Trustees shall be held in the same manner as prescribed for annual elections.

2. Two of the members of this society shall be nominated by a majority of the members present to preside at such election, receive the votes of the electors, be the judges of the qualifications of such electors, and the officers to return the names of the persons who, by plurality of voices, shall be elected to serve as Trustees of this society—except that at any election after the first the Church wardens (if present) shall preside.

3. During the first year, every person of full age (male or female) who has statedly worshiped with this society, contributed to its support, and requested to be considered a member thereof, shall be entitled to vote. The clerk shall keep a register of such persons as shall make known their desire to become stated hearers in our society, and therein note the time when such a request be made; and this register shall be produced at every election. After the first year all persons of full age (male or female) who have statedly worshiped with this society, and regularly contributed to its support for at least twelve months prior thereto, shall be entitled to vote.

4. The number of Trustees shall be nine, and they shall be also the vestry of this society. The Trustees or vestry shall continue in office for three years; except that those first chosen divide themselves by lot into three classes. The seats of the first class to be vacated at the expiration of the first year, those of the second class at the expiration of the second year, and those of the third class at the expiration of the third year; so that one-third part of the whole Board be chosen hereafter each year. The Trustees after each annual election shall choose by ballot from among themselves, two who shall be called and act as Senior Church-warden, and Junior Church-warden; and the other Trustees shall be called vestrymen. The Church-wardens and vestrymen together forming the vestry, as they are likewise the legal Board of Trustees. The vestry, after each annual election, shall choose a Treasurer and a clerk; these officers to hold office only at the pleasure of the board. The regular meetings of the vestry shall be held monthly, and special meetings of the board be held on the written request of either Church-warden, or of any other two members of the vestry.

5. The salaries to be paid to the Rector and other ministers of this society shall be fixed and ascertained by a majority of persons entitled to elect Trustees, at a meeting to be called for that purpose. The vestry shall manage all other matters relative to the temporal concerns and revenues of this society, and take charge of its estate and property. The Treasurer shall render monthly financial statements to the vestry, and the clerk keep a record of all rules and proceedings of the vestry, and of payments ordered by them.

6. As this society is intended to be a "Working Church," to utilize all its available resources, there shall be elected at every annual meeting a committee of male communicants, to be called "The Church Committee," and another of female communicants, to be called "The Ladies' Committee;" whose duties shall be to generally assist the vestry, and especially to invite those who attend our worship, and are not known to be connected with other denominations, to permanently unite with us. The vestry shall have power to add members to either of these committees, and to remove members therefrom; provided that such removal be made by a two-thirds vote of all the Trustees at a regular meeting of the Board, and be approved in writing by the Rector. Each committee shall be authorized to make any other rules (consistent with the above) for its own government, and elect its own officers.

There are three other sections which relate to simplifying the ritual, and more effectually promoting the union of Evangelical Christians. These, on the suggestion of Bishop Cummins, were adopted merely as resolutions.

Mr. Rawson moved the adoption of the report. But again Bishop Cummins thought the congregation had better pass upon each section. Meanwhile the following resolutions had been adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of this meeting, and worshipers at the services heretofore conducted by Bishop Cummins in the City of New-York, in pursuance of a notice of this meeting, for such purpose duly given according to the laws of this State, do now proceed to organize ourselves into a congregation in union with the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Resolved, That we do hereby adopt the recommendations contained in the reports of the committee appointed to prepare a plan of organization on Sunday, Feb. 15, 1874, and enact them as the by-laws of this society, to be altered or amended only by a two-thirds vote of all the legal voters present, at a meeting of the society called for that purpose, or at a regular annual meeting of this society.

Resolved, That we do now proceed to the election of nine Trustees, to serve until Easter Monday next, who also shall be the vestry of this church, in accordance with the said by-laws.

The by-laws were afterward adopted section by section with very little opposition, which was generally based upon technicalities not supported by the law of this State. The meeting then elected the following Trustees, who shall be Church-wardens and vestrymen: John A. Dake, John D. Smedley, Conde R. Alton, Gustavus A. Sabine, M. D., A. A. Davis, M. D., D. A. Woodworth, R. L. Anderton, W. E. Lawton, H. W. Knight.

The Chairman then, under section 6 of the by-laws, appointed on the Church Committee: Dr. R. McNeilly, Mr. H. Fowles, E. Rawson, G. C. Ellison, J. J. Burnett, W. R. Gilder, C. A. Woodward, J. H. Wilbour, W. J. Brown, W. J. Wilson, S. Davidson, James Graham, James Anderson, L. E. Clark, J. C. Wilson, S. M. Wells, Dr. Middleton, J. McKee, J. Q. Courtenay, J. Johnson, T. L. Harris, J. J. Wells, P. G. McGuire, Dr. Leavitt, G. W. C. Clark, J. W. Medarey, Prof. Loutrel, R. Kellen, Oliver Mullen, J. Erving.

On the Ladies' Committee—Mrs. Dake, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Alton, Mrs. Smedley, Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Rawson, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Gilder, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Davidson, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Kilmar, Miss Britton, Mrs. Glenn, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Lynes, Mrs. Kellen, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Mary Kelmar, Miss C. Thrall, Mrs. S. Simonson, Mrs. W. J. Brown, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. M. Robinson.

The congregation then decided to call themselves the "First Reformed Episcopal Church of New-York." The meeting adjourned immediately after, and the Trustees met to discuss the expediency of calling upon Bishop Cummins to act as Rector until Easter Monday, when the next annual election must take place. No decision was reached, and the Trustees adjourned until to-day at 4 P. M.

THE CANAL FUNDING BILL PETITIONS.

The petitions to the State Legislature urging the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution known as the Canal Funding bill, which have been in circulation among the merchants of the City, are being signed by many representative firms and business men. Members of the New-York Produce Exchange, who were not present at the meeting Feb. 18, ult., at which the series of resolutions opposing the adoption of the amendment were passed, have signed the petitions, and have expressed a strong disapproval of the action of the Exchange in this respect. Upon the petitions appear the following names of gentlemen largely interested in the canals: David Dows & Co., Jesse Hoyt & Co., M. M. Caleb, S. Roberts & Co., E. W. Coleman & Co., A. E. Masters, R. H. Laimbeer, J. M. Fiske & Co., H. W. Smith, Isaac H. Reed & Co., Hughes, Hickox & Co., E. Annin, L. B. Shaw, E. R. & R. B. Livermore, W. H. Fleeman, H. N. Stebbins, William R. Carr. Add to such names many others of those who have signed, all members of the Exchange, and it will be seen that there is a division of sentiment in regard to the amendment, and that the resolutions do not express the opinions of all members and many who stand at the head of business in our midst. At Albany, yesterday, a large number of petitions, with names of business men in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and smaller places along the Erie Canal, were presented to the Joint Committee. To-day the petitions will be further distributed in this City for signatures, and the entire lot will be sent to Albany in time for consideration.

STRIKE OF CRISPINS.

A large number of Crispins struck yesterday, principally for an enforcement of the eight-hour system. Among these were the employés of L. Stock, J. De Witt, and J. Levy, in Warren street, who employ from fifteen to forty men each, and M. Reagan, College place, who employs twenty-five men. F. Baumeister, No. 74 Warren street, employs fifteen men, three of whom are on strike for an enforcement of the eight-hour system and the balance for an increase of wages, the salaries at present paid them—from $16 to $20 per week—being deemed insufficient. The employés of T. & A. S. Kaliske, No. 34 Warren street, ask for a reduction of time. They have worked, up to the present time, nine and one-half hours per day, receiving salaries of from $20 to $24 per week. Part of them now ask a reduction of time to eight hours per day. The others ask a reduction of five hours per week, with the privilege of stopping work on Saturdays at 3 P. M.

FIELD SPORTS.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

The usual monthly meeting of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game was held last night, at the residence of Royal Phelps, Esq., President of the club, No. 22 East Sixteenth street, Mr. D. H. Haight, at whose residence the meeting was to have taken place, being indisposed. There was a large attendance of visitors, and among the invited guests were Recorder Hackett and Mr. Charles Hallock, of *Forest and Stream*. The President gave an interesting account of the operations of the association since the previous meeting, and the disbursements which had been made for the payment of detectives, lawyers, and others. There were seven suits now pending, and the association had just commenced another against an extensive dealer in Fulton Market, who had once before been sued and who was again found to have violated the law. He alluded to the fact that the season for partridge, quail, and prairie-chicken had closed on the 1st of March, and stated that the strongest evidence of the success of the labors of the association in protecting and preserving game was the fact that not one of these birds could now be found exposed for sale in the City of New-York. This was a very satisfactory state of affairs, and spoke volumes for the change which had been effected in the tastes of the community through the labors of the association. The President also stated that he was glad to announce to the sportsmen present that the season for trout would open on the 15th inst. Mr. Hallock, of *Forest and Stream*, was invited to address the meeting, and called the attention of the members to an original plan of his own, for the more efficient preservation of game throughout the United States, the adoption of which, he claimed, would tend naturally to the accomplishment of that much desired object. The project of Mr. Hallock met with much favor from the members, and was referred to a committee. After some remarks on the same subject from Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, the meeting adjourned. The supper-rooms were then thrown open, and after partaking of the delicacies which had been provided by Mr. Phelps, the guests enjoyed themselves until a late hour after the fashion peculiar to the members of the association.

HOUSE ROBBERIES IN HARLEM.

Three house robberies, which occurred in Harlem during Sunday night, were reported at Police Head-quarters yesterday, as follows: The residence of Mr. P. W. Verplanck, No. 145 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, was entered by house thieves and robbed of jewelry valued at $400. The thieves forced an entrance to a vacant house adjoining that occupied by Mr. Verplanck, and, ascending to the roof, passed over to the roof of Mr. Verplanck's house and forced open the scuttle. They then descended to a bedroom on the second floor, and broke open several drawers, from which they stole the following articles: A hunting-case gold watch, with the monogram "J. C." in diamonds on the case, and a gold chain; a gold breastpin with the same monogram in diamonds, a pair of diamond earrings, a large shield-shaped medallion, containing the painted miniature of a lady in court dress; a long gold shawl pin, marked "J., Xmas, 1870;" two frosted gold sleeve-buttons, the one marked "J," and the other "Xmas, 1870;" a blue lava pin, set in gold; an amethyst locket, an old-fashioned gold bracelet, a plain gold bracelet, a black enameled handkerchief holder, a necklace of Swedish silver coins, gilt, and an old seal ring marked "Rev. James Cutler, obit 1734." At about the same time the residence of Mr. Elisha Kingsland, Ex-Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, No. 247 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, was visited by sneak-thieves, who unlocked the front door with false keys. They carried off a gold watch, a pair of bracelets, three pairs of earrings, and several other articles of jewelry, valued in all at $211. The residence of J. V. Briggs, No. 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, was also entered by thieves, who escaped with a gold locket and chain, a gold watch, and other articles, valued at $400. No clue to the thieves or the property has been obtained by the Police.

A SOCIAL INCIDENT.

The case of Spicer *vs.* Spicer, which twelve months ago was a *cause célèbre*, will come up for trial to-day in the City Court, Brooklyn. Mrs. Spicer, the plaintiff, sues George Spicer, her brother-in-law, for her right of dower in the estate of her husband, John Spicer, deceased. The latter was a great sporting man, and at one time had one of the Long Island race-courses. At his death, the defendant, as executor, took charge of the estate, and refused to recognize the right of the plaintiff to any portion of it, contending that she was not his lawful wife. She had no marriage certificate to show that any ceremony had ever taken place. She had two husbands before, but said they were both dead. At the former trial, which took place about a year ago, Hugh Miller, her last husband, whom she supposed had been dead for the last thirty years, was produced in court by the defense, and Mrs. Spicer on seeing him almost fainted. The minister whom she said performed the marriage ceremony between her and Mr. Spicer was called by the defense, and testified that he had no recollection whatever of having performed the ceremony, nor was there any reference to it on the books. Mrs. Spicer, however, showed that she had lived a number of years with Mr. Spicer, and wherever they went he had introduced her as his wife.

TWO WOMEN COMMIT SUICIDE.

Mrs. Ann Bowie, forty-seven years old, committed suicide at her residence, No. 196 West Tenth street, yesterday morning. Mrs. Bowie had been an invalid for several years, and was subject to occasional fits of aberration. Her family, however, did not anticipate any suicidal action on her part. Yesterday morning, however, she got up before any of the other residents of the house were about, and taking her husband's razor from a drawer, cut her throat. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest....Mrs. Mary Ann Hayteroile, an English lady, fifty-five years old, committed suicide on Saturday night in one of the Central Park ponds. She left her residence on Saturday evening to go to market, and called at a lady friend's house about 8 o'clock. On leaving her friend's house she acted in an unusual manner. Her body was found on Sunday evening and taken to the Morgue, where it was identified by her husband. She had suffered for several years past from spinal disease.

WALL-STREET TOPICS.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Company are paying a seven per cent. dividend to holders of preferred stock in new consolidated bonds. First mortgage bondholders of the New-York and Oswego Midland Company are requested to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company prior to the 20th inst., and receive in exchange trust certificates entitling them to representation by the Committee of the United Foreign and Resident First Mortgage Bondholders. A noticeable feature of yesterday's business was a "put" on 10,000 shares Union Pacific at 33½ for thirty days, at one per cent. The reported Erie loan in London excited general comment yesterday, and some surmises as to the accuracy of the statement.

A TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

In Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, a funeral procession, on its way to Calvary Cemetery, stopped near the saloon of Patrick Hennessy, and the occupants of one carriage went in the saloon, leaving a child of about six years asleep in the coach. The little one awoke shortly, and, finding its parents missing, attempted to get outside, and in so doing fell from the carriage window, striking its head against the curb-stone, inflicting a deep and ugly wound near the right temple, from which the blood flowed freely. The child was picked up for dead and taken to the Second Precinct Station-house, where it revived somewhat, but it is not expected to live.

SUIT AGAINST THE TRIBUNE FOR NON-PAYMENT.

Mr. Louis N. Whitlock, of Meriden, Conn., has commenced suit against the *Tribune* for breach of agreement, and claims $3,500 damages. Mr. Whitlock says that Mr. Rooker, of the *Tribune*, agreed to give him ten per cent. on all advertisements presented by him. This agreement was faithfully complied with until the death of Horace Greeley. Then the management refused to pay the balance due. A motion was yesterday made before Justice Pratt to compel the defendants to produce their books, and submit them to an examination.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.

At a meeting of New-York Liquor-dealers Protective Union last night, A. Herzberg presiding, the Committee on Legislature submitted a report, stating that there is a good prospect that a bill introduced in the Legislature reducing the license fee, and fixing the sum at $50, will be passed. The bill also deprives the Excise Commissioners of some of their arbitrary and discretionary powers, and provides that in cases of refusal to grant a license, they shall be required to show cause. The committee will go to Albany again to-day in reference to this matter. A committee appointed at a previous meeting, to take into consideration the project of establishing a newspaper in the interest of the trade, reported in favor of the measure; also that an editorial committee of five be appointed to take charge of the management and publication of the paper. The appointment of the committee was deferred until the next meeting.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steamer Donau, of the Bremen line, which was due here Saturday, arrived in port yesterday.

Owing to the absence of Commissioners Duryee and Russell there was no meeting of the Board of Police yesterday.

Mr. John Travers, of the firm of French & Travers, was elected a member of the New-York Cotton Exchange yesterday.

An unknown man, about sixty years of age, while repairing the roof of No. 56 Murray street, fell through the scuttle and sustained serious injuries.

There is still a supply of copies of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to revenue moieties, to be had at the Chamber of Commerce.

A concert was given last evening at the Institute Hall, No. 919 Eighth avenue, under the auspices of lady associates of the Conference of St. Vincent De Paul.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $1,096,816 23, and the payments $841,178 83. The balance in the Treasury on March 7 was $1,827,951 04.

John Dacey, a laborer, of No. 37 Cherry street, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday, on three distinct charges of felonious assault, to answer which he was required to furnish $3,000 bail.

Mary Williams was committed for trial at the Tombs yesterday for having broken into the store of R. Loehn, No. 344 Water street, and attempting to steal a quantity of wearing apparel.

Herman Morits, aged twenty-five, a German, employed as a deck-hand on the barge July, at Pier No. 49 East River, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

Ellen Curry, thirty-four years old, of No. 16 Thompson street, was beaten and kicked at her residence by her husband Michael, who was arrested and locked up in the Eighth Precinct Station-house.

The Coleman House, corner Broadway and Twenty-seventh street, has changed hands, passing from the proprietorship of Messrs. Gilsey & Smith into that of Col. J. A. Jewell, formerly of the St. James and St. Denis Hotels.

The first of the fourth course of Dr. Susan Everett's lectures to ladies will be given to-day at 3 P. M., in Dr. Anderson's church, Park avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets. Subject—"The best Foods for the best Bodies."

The Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening, at No. 161 Eighth avenue, Mr. Charles Blackie presiding. Twenty new members were enrolled, and, after transacting some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

The Christopher section No. 2 Cadets of Temperance, held a meeting last evening at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. Hon. Rufus F. Andrews and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting in favor of the temperance movement.

The Fourth Assembly District Republican Association held their monthly meeting at No. 171 East Broadway last evening, Mr. E. S. Newins in the chair. The names of forty-five applicants for membership were received and referred to the Committee on Membership.

The attendance of the Y. M. C. A. reception last evening was numerous. About 1,400 seats were occupied, and many were obliged to stand. The vocal and instrumental music elicited repeated applause, and all seemed satisfied with the celebration of the anniversary of their foundation.

The steamer Wisconsin, of the Williams & Guion Line, has been heard from. The Russia, which arrived at Queenstown Sunday night, spoke her on Saturday. The latter steamer was disabled and steaming slowly. The Wisconsin left this port three weeks ago, under command of Capt. Freeman.

The art reception at the Palette Club took place last evening and was well attended. The new gallery is entirely filled with pictures by native and foreign artists, some of them of high merits. To-day the exhibition will be open free, and it will close on the 31st inst. Of the merits of the pictures notice will be taken hereafter.

In the suit of the New-York Floating Dry-dock Company against the Harbor Masters, already reported in THE TIMES, the Supreme Court, General Term, has decided to maintain the injunction restraining the latter from removing one of plaintiff's docks from its present anchorage until the final determination of the suit on its merits.

In the somewhat celebrated suit of Willis against Weaver, in which the former recovered a judgment against the latter for over $42,000, growing out of real estate transactions, the Supreme Court, General Term, has set the verdict aside, holding that the evidence could not have warranted the jury in finding a verdict for more than $12,000.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association held their monthly meeting at the rooms of the M. Cregan Association, No. 230 Third avenue, last evening. In the absence of the President, Capt. M. Cregan presided. Thirty new members were elected and the names of twenty applicants referred to the Committee on Membership.

Miss Phœbe W. Couzins, LL.B., of St. Louis, lectured at the Hall of Rutgers College in Fifth avenue, near Forty-second street, last evening, on "The Higher Education of Women." She favored increased facilities for the mental and physical education of woman, and her admission into all the trades and professions now monopolized by men.

The Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday rendered a decision confirming the judgment of Judge Van Brunt in the suit of John L. Brown to recover against the City for regulating, grading, &c., of Tenth avenue. Judge Van Brunt had dismissed the plaintiff's complaint on the ground of irregularities, both in the contract and certificate of the work done.

The regular monthly meeting of the Directory of the New-York Cheap Transportation Company will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It is expected that interesting reports will be heard from the Executive Committee, Committees on Claims and Grievances, Canals, and Terminal Facilities. The Committee on Ocean Transportation will probably not be ready to report.

The lecture-room connected with the First Baptist Church, Park avenue and Thirty-ninth street, was crowded to overflowing at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of a lecture by Mrs. Dr. Susan Everett, M. D., of Portland, Me., on "Better Health for Women and Children." The lecture was intended as one of a series to be delivered by Mrs. Everett in this City exclusively to women and girls on subjects connected with their physical well-being.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, held in College Hall last evening, Prof. W. T. Lusk, presiding, the following-named gentlemen were elected as the officers of the society during the ensuing year: President, Dr. T. B. Cooley; first Vice President, J. D. Bryant; second Vice President, Dr. Newman; Recording Secretary, Dr. Wells; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Leale; Treasurer, Dr. Raphael.

The annual meeting of the New-York Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association was held last evening at Calvary Baptist Church, West Twenty-third street. Rev. Reuben Jeffrey, D. D., delivered an address on "The Conversion of Young Children," and Rev. Thos. D. Anderson, D. D., gave "The Lesson on Bread from Heaven." Officers were elected as follows: President, William Phelps; Vice President, John H. Dean; Secretary, George M. Vanderlip; Treasurer, J. P. Davenport.

The Eleventh Regiment Armory court-martial was continued last night. Lieut. Oberley, for the prosecution, stated he saw Gen. Shaler in conversation with Col. Stauf, who stated he either would or could not comply with the instructions contained in the order. The defense then offered an argument for a non-suit, which was denied. Alderman Kehr, called for the defense, stated by his authority the Ninety-sixth Regiment took possession of the Centre Street Armory. He never heard that the armory was intended for the Eleventh Regiment until January.

BROOKLYN.

The Sheriff will sell at auction the property of the Long Island Club at 10 o'clock this morning.

The number of people who visited Prospect Park during the week ending last Saturday was 63,405; 6,717 persons visited the Park on Sunday.

Rev. Dr. Duryea will lecture next Thursday evening, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on "The Relations of Nations to the Hebrew Commonwealth."

At a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday street-cleaning bills to the amount of $11,223 03 were approved, and the Engineer authorized to employ as Inspectors of Sewers S. Larkin, J. Durkee, and B. Reilley.

Ex-Alderman James Dunn was nominated at the Sixth Ward Democratic Primary last evening to fill the vacancy made by the appointment of Alderman Rodman as District Attorney. The election takes place during the present month.

The first of a series of daily ladies' temperance prayer-meetings was held last evening at the Hanson M. E. Church. The meeting was largely attended. Some beautiful hymns were sung and many earnest prayers offered for the success of the temperance cause.

It was rumored yesterday that the negotiations said to have been entered into between the authorities and Ex-Deputy Collector Gill with a view of having the latter turn State's evidence and reveal what he knows of the Tax Office secrets have fallen through.

The society heretofore known as "The Brooklyn Ladies' Protestant Episcopal Auxiliary Committee of the Church of Jesus in Mexico," has changed its title for the sake of brevity to "Fellow Laborers with the Church of Jesus Christ in Spanish America and Spain."

A fair, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to furnishing the parlors and lecture-room of the church, will be held Wednesday and Thursday evenings by the young ladies attached to Dr. Scudder's Central Congregational Church, in Hancock street, near Franklin avenue.

The trial of Ex-City Treasurer Sprague, charged with embezzling the city moneys, set down for yesterday, was adjourned until the first Monday in April, owing to the absence of Ex-Judge Van Cott, one of the counsel for the prosecution. Judge Van Cott has been confined to his house for some weeks by a painful fracture of the leg.

Judge Pratt rendered his decision yesterday in the suit of the Brooklyn Trust Company against the estate of Ethelbert S. Mills to recover the property on Washington street known as the Post Office. It was claimed by the Trust Company that Mills purchased the property while President of the company, with the company's money. Judge Pratt sustained the claim of the Trust Company.

Fourteen young ladies who attend school at the Packer Institute, when the hour of dismissal arrived, yesterday, passed down Fulton street, walking in groups of three and four. A few people near the City Hall took the young girls for a band of praying women about to visit the liquor stores. A crowd speedily assembled, and it was some time before the young ladies understood the situation and disappointed the crowd by scattering in different directions to their homes.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union, held last evening in Plymouth Church, it was announced by one of the members that a church had been secured for the permanent use of Rev. Mr. Porteous in Brooklyn. The location of the church was not given, nor the names of those who have extended the call to Dr. Porteous. It will be remembered that Bishops Potter and Littlejohn have withdrawn Dr. Porteous' license to preach as an Episcopalian minister.

LONG ISLAND.

Right Rev. Bishop Littlejohn administered the right of confirmation to several persons in St. James' Episcopal Church, on Seventh street, Long Island City, Sunday.

The sloop Communion, which capsized at Roe's dock, Flushing, a few days since, has been raised. She was not materially damaged, and has since been loaded and left the bay.

An election will take place at College Point on March 18, at the Poppenhusen Institute, to determine whether the additional sum of $125,000 shall be raised for the purpose of introducing water into the village.

The driver of a truck owned by William Wallacks, Jr., Long Island City, had an almost miraculous escape from instant death yesterday forenoon, in Vernon avenue. His horses were frightened by a passing train on the North-side Railroad, and rushed madly toward the cars, and the driver, in attempting to check them, was dragged under their feet and was pulled along at a fearful pace for about two blocks, when the animals were brought to a stand. He sustained some severe bruises about the face and body, but was not seriously injured.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A quarterly conference will be held in the Memorial M. E. Church, White Plains, on Saturday next, when the Presiding Elder of the district will preach.

Superintendent Toucey, of the Hudson River Railroad, has given instructions to have the new depot in Peekskill ready for accommodation by the 1st of April.

The People's Stove Works at Peekskill has resumed operations on full time. The proprietors consider the business outlook as quite fair. One of the shops of the Union Stove Works, of Peekskill, has also resumed operations.

At the dedication of a temperance hall in White Plains Rev. Mr. Hatfield remarked that he was in favor of the inauguration of a woman's movement against intemperance in the village; that they would have his countenance and assistance.

Some of the advocates of temperance of White Plains have been instrumental in obtaining indictments by the Grand Jury against a number of hotel and saloon proprietors for selling liquor on Sunday; and many young men who have been patronizing the rum-sellers on the Sabbath feel much chagrined that they are to be used as witnesses in the trials.

A favorite horse of Judge Gifford's, while on its way from the church with some members of the Judge's family, on Sunday, dropped down and died quite suddenly. Two valuable horses belonging to John M. Masterton, near Bronxville, are quite sick, and it is now feared that the new epidemic among horses in Westchester County is rapidly spreading.

STATEN ISLAND.

At a meeting of the Irish Legion, held at their head-quarters at Wagner's Hotel, Richmond Road, Stapleton, yesterday, Frank McTarsney was chosen Captain and Wm. Corey Lieutenant.

Justice John Flanagan holds a judgment against the village of Edgewater for work done for the village amounting to $687, which was placed in the hands of the Sheriff for collection. The Sheriff advertised the street lamps at Clifton for sale to satisfy the judgment, but was estopped by an injunction. Mr. Flanagan has now applied for a dissolution of the injunction.

The United States steamer Grant, Capt. Treadway, arrived early yesterday morning at the anchorage off Stapleton, after a cruise along the Jersey coast as far as Great Egg Harbor in search of disabled or stranded vessels. She sailed again last evening on a similar cruise along the coast of Long Island as far as Block Island. This steamer has done an unusual amount of service during the past Winter in cruising along the coast.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Court of Errors will commence its session at Trenton to-day.

The taxes received in Jersey City last week amounted to $15,750 83.

The Post Office at Still Valley, Warren County, has been discontinued.

The name of Lower Macopin, Passaic County, has been changed to Echo Lake.

The Eagle Gas Company's Works in Newark were damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $700.

The majority of the Gloucester weavers who have been on a strike lately went to work yesterday at the old prices.

Sunday afternoon a Pullman palace car, standing on the Pennsylvania Railroad track near Green street, Jersey City, caught fire from the heater, and was damaged to the extent of $2,000.

All the liquor-saloons in Elizabeth were closed Sunday in consequence of the order issued by the Chief of Police. This was the first time in many years that the Sunday law was effectually enforced in that city.

Several Italians were severely wounded Sunday night at the Marshal House, in Metuchen, by the explosion of a can of nitro-glycerine, on which they were endeavoring to put a handle. Those who were most severely injured were taken to St. Peter's Hospital, in New-Brunswick.

In the Essex County Court of Sessions, yesterday morning, William Wilson, the man who robbed several jewelry stores in Newark lately, pleaded guilty to four separate charges of entering and stealing, and was sentenced to four years' hard labor in State Prison. Bernard Long and John Kearns, two New-York pickpockets, were sent to the same institution for two years for larceny from the person.

A horse attached to a wagon in which were Peter Courter, John Neill, and two children of the latter, ran away Sunday, in Broadway, Paterson, and dashed against a large tree in front of Mrs. Schoonmaker's residence. Courter and Neill were thrown out, but the children, who had crept into the bottom of the wagon, retained their places. The force of the shock broke the horse's neck and he died instantly.

Mrs. David M. Berry, the wife of a prominent citizen of Paterson, fell down stairs yesterday morning, at her residence in River street, and striking her head on the brick pavement, sustained a fracture of the skull. Medical attendance was immediately summoned, but the physicians were unable to restore her to consciousness, and she died about three hours after the accident. Deceased was fifty-six years of age, and was widely known and respected in Paterson.

A boy named William Pallon, aged six years, died Sunday, in Jersey City, in consequence of injuries sustained by being immersed in a wash boiler filled with boiling water. Mrs. Pallon left William and his four-year-old brother in the room with the boiler standing on the floor, and went down stairs. During her absence the little fellow pushed William into the boiler, and he remained there until his mother returned. He was so severely scalded that the flesh peeled off his face and breast, and he suffered intense agony. County Physician Buck was notified.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. Catlin, of West Point, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Owen Hale, United States Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

The Baron and Baroness de Bussierre, of France, are at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. Godfrey Weitzel and Col. W. P. Craighill, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Congressman William Williams, of Buffalo; Hon. H. R. Pierson, of Albany, and Robert H. Berdell, of Goshen, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, MARCH 10, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, March 10—5 A. M.—The Government will not proclaim next Thursday, the day appointed for the entry of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh into the city, a holiday; but elaborate preparations are making to decorate the route of the procession. Extensive pavilions, richly ornamented, are to be erected on Regent street. Eight thousand soldiers and 800 sailors and marines have been detailed to line the streets through which their royal Highnesses are to pass.

A SPINNING MILL IN SCOTLAND BURNED.

LONDON, March 10—5 A. M.—A jute spinning mill at Dundee was destroyed by fire last night. The glare of the conflagration alarmed the whole city, and a crowd of 20,000 people surrounded the burning edifice. The loss is estimated at $100,000, and 700 hands are thrown out of employment.

GERMANY.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES TO MAKE A TOUR ROUND THE WORLD.

LONDON, March 10.—A Berlin special to the *Daily News* announces that Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia will make a tour around the world next Summer. He goes eastward through Russia, Siberia, and Japan, lands at San Francisco, traverses the United States, and returns to Berlin by way of London.

HUNGARY.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

VIENNA, March 10.—The Hungarian Ministry has resigned, and the Emperor has accepted its resignation.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A FATAL FIRE IN WASHINGTON STREET.

Owing to the outrageous and inexcusable conduct of the Third Precinct Police, the police reporters, up to a very late hour this morning, failed to learn the particulars of a most destructive and fatal fire at No. 211 Washington street. At 11 o'clock last night fire was discovered on the first floor of that building, occupied by M. Hollian as a liquor-store. The alarm was sent to Head-quarters, and some thirty minutes after a notice that the fire was not a large one, at the same time one man had been burned to death and a fireman fatally injured. The fire began in Hollian's liquor store, which was damaged $2,000 on stock, (insured,) and spread through the building, a four-story brick edifice, which was damaged $6,000; insured. The provision store of Mr. Lane, in No. 209 Washington street, was damaged $2,000; insured. The building was damaged $2,000. After the fire was quelled the body of Peter McGowan, a vagrant, was found under the bar of Hollian's store. He had been suffocated. John F. Albro, a fireman of Engine No. 4, during the progress of the fire, fell from the second story window of the burning building, and was fatally injured. He was taken to the Park Hospital. Too much blame cannot be attributed to Capt. Williams, of the Third Precinct, in regard to this fire.

DEATH OF MR. BARNEY.

Mr. Danford A. Barney, President of the Elevated Railroad Company, of this City, died suddenly at the Windsor Hotel, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-sixth street, yesterday. On returning from Albany last Friday, Mr. Barney complained of feeling unwell, saying that he had caught a severe cold. Yesterday he became suddenly ill, and died before medical assistance could be procured. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest. Mr. Barney was connected with the Elevated Railroad Company since the inception of the scheme.

[Advertisement.]

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The special or Fifth avenue style of dress hat manufactured by KNOX will be ready for inspection on Saturday, the 7th inst.

E. M. KNOX, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

A SPECIALTY.—KNOX'S Spring style a specialty. Ready now. KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton st.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool—Mrs. C. J. Hindle, Miss Emma Hindle, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Jordan, two children, and two nurses, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pow, Mrs. M. Berry, Henry Le Pau, G. Lehmer, John Nelson, Dr. Lucien Howe, Dr. P. A. Callan, Geo. Hodges, Peter McManus, E. McHugh, Mrs. Eldridge, Capt. J. A. Leighton, Ferdinand Elster, Alfred Anderson and lady, D. B. Forwood, John L. Anderson, Edward McConnell, E. L. H. Crace, T. Perkins, J. P. Satterthwaite, C. Le Handy, H. Schaumfel, Gen. G. W. Clark, Richard Naylor, Henry Milner, Mr. Mulorning, Miss Mulorning, S. McCoskey.

In steam-ship Donau, from Bremen.—George Meale and son, A. Schoverling, Miss Schumacker, Anna B. Wynne, Thomas Greig, Thomas De Bear, Corneille Opdebeeck, Mr. and Miss Hugh Berners, Marie Schmidt, Ernest Villers, P. Wust and family, Nathan Krais, Wilhelm Krais, Mrs. Laura Schmidt, Miss Hilda Krekel, F. Schonpols, Lina Beba, Catharine Muller, Ignatz Tomazine, Anton Gross, Louis Scheppenheyn, Max Bremer, Conrad Thelen, Lena Drahota, Dr. Gerster, George Neumann, Hugh Mercer and family, A. Donaldson, A. Davison, John Hudson.

In Steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Mrs. E. Birtley, Mrs. Morrell, Miss Lester, J. J. Wilder, W. Fleming, W. B. Miles, J. H. Cadmus, E. Sweeney, W. J. Smith, S. E. Smith, J. Nicholson, Jas. Bodine, F. Foley, L. Laiscell, A. D. Smith, C. B. Draper, J. Warren, Z. Racharias, T. M. Outlaw.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:20 | Sun sets.....6:02 | Moon rises.12:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:20 | Gov. Island...1:09 | Hell Gate...2:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, March 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Idaho, (Br.,) Moore, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; State of Virginia, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow, A. Baldwin & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Richmond, Read, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Lady Palmerston, Mills, Liverpool, Barclay & Livingston.

Barks Gessner, (Ger.,) Christopher, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Conquerer, (Br.,) Davidson, Bristol, Eng., George F. Bulley; American Lloyds, Park, Antwerp, James E. Ward & Co.; G. W. Roosevelt, Harrimann, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; R. W. Griffiths, Drummond, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; H. D. Stover, Pierce, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs James Blatchford, Hanson, London, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Thomas Turrell, Thompson, Demerara, L. W. & P. Armstrong; S. C. Shaw, Bell, St. Johns, P. R., Boyd & Hincken; Citizen, Peters, Waterford, Ireland, Heney & Parker; Oliver, Weeks, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.

Schrs. Thomas Clyde, Cain, Jr., St. Jago, Cuba, E. Sanchez y Lois; Sophia Krauz, Dyer, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Ricardo Barros, Newton, Point de Pair, B. J. Wenberg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Donau, (Ger.,) Nevnaber, Bremen Feb. 21 and Southampton 24th, with mdse. and 158 passengers and mdse. to Oelrichs & Co. For the first five ds. had very strong westerly gales. Feb. 28, lat. 49 35 N., lon. 20 43 W., experienced a hurricane from S. to W. and S. W., in which the ship sustained considerable damage. During the rest of the passage had moderate weather and variable winds; March 7, lat 40 46, lon. 65 14, spoke bark American Eagle, from Messina for New-York.

Steam-ship Enterprise, Falkner, Ponce, P. R., via Charleston March 4, with 296 bags coffee to ——; vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to the Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, New-Orleans Feb. 28, Bar March 1, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Constantine, Creevy, London Jan. 3, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—is anchored outside the Bar.

Bark Colonist, (Norw.,) Nordby, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark R. P. Buck, Curtis, Antwerp 37 ds., in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Brothers and Sisters, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Rotterdam 59 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Freidig, (Norw.,) Hansen, Rio Grande 60 ds., with hides to Oelrich & Co.

Brig Manson, (of Searsport,) Gilkey, Cardenas, 12 ds., with molasses to Brown Bros. & Co.

Brig Mary C. Mariner, (of Portland,) Lowe, Trinidad, Cuba, 21 ds., with sugar to Commercial Warehouse Co. Left in port brig Julia Haskell, for Boston in 3 ds.

Brig Belle, (of St. John, N. F.,) Mulchay, Pernambuco 32 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.

Schr. John M. Fiske, (of Provincetown,) Smith, Baracoa, 11 ds., with fruit to T. J. Madge—vessel to J. R. Staples. March 7, lat. 37 30, lon. 74 30, spoke schooner Anna Shepard, from Inagua, for Providence; left in port, schrs. Matonka, for Baltimore; S. A. Payne, for New-York; Feb. 26, Daylight, Linsita, for New-York, waiting; F. G. Davis, for do., waiting; Carrie Bonnel, for do.; E. K. Dresser, for Charleston, 26th; Old Chad, waiting; George W. Pellis, for New-York, waiting.

Schr. Victor, Meterson, Para 18 ds., with rubber to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. [illegible] Bates, (of Rockport,) [illegible] ds., with sugar to order—vessel to [illegible].

Schr. Addie P. Avery, (of New-Haven,) [illegible] Cuba 17 ds., with sugar to J. De Rivera & Co.

Schr. Kate Wentworth, (of Castine, Me.,) [illegible] 18 ds., with sugar to Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Sunlight, (of New-Haven,) Etheridge, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—J. B. Gager. Had moderate weather.

Schr. H. B. Blaisdell, (of Franklin,) Nickerson, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Barstoff & Co.

Schr. Florence Shay, (of Jersey City,) Van Cleef, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. Brigadier, (of Rockland,) Norton, Cardenas 11 ds., with melado, to Gossler & Co.

Schr. Wm. H. Van Brunt, Haughwout, Brashear City, La., 23 ds., with live oaks for Portsmouth, N. H.

Schr. M. A. Hand, (of Bristol, Penn.,) Hand, Cedar Keys, Fla., 15 ds., with cedar and lumber to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Bella Russel, (of Leesburg, N. J.,) Smith, Cedar Keys, Fla., 15 ds., with cedar to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. T. Harris, Kirk, Cavalier, Jacksonville 7 ds., with yellow pine to Eppinger, Russell & Co.—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Lookout, Nichols, Satilla River, Ga., 16 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Wyoming, Foss, Indianola 19 ds., with hides, cotton, &c., to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. L. A. Van Brunt, Tooker, Indianola 19 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Edwin R. Kirk, Tole, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Stephen Morgan, Cranmer, Portsmouth, Va., with piles to Dubois & Hendrickson—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. J. A. Smith, Harris, Cohasset.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, W. N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Ship C. H. Marshall, for Liverpool; barks Hilja, for Stettin; Thor, for Elsinore; Gessner, for Bremen; Credo, for Arhus; Olaf Kyrre, for Gloucester, Eng.; Ornen, for Belfast, Ireland; F. H. Loring, for Progreso; Annie, for Havana; brigs Lewis L. Squires, for Gibraltar; Alice, for Truxillo; Spring Bird, for Bahia; Harry and Aubrey, for Barbados; Favorite, for Port Spain; G. F. Geery, for Cienfuegos; Ida, for Demerara; Neponset, for St. Johns, P. R.; schr. Ellen, for Point-a-Pitre.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Arr. steamer William Crane, from Boston; barks Due Fratelli and Colcogna, from Marseilles; Kelper, from Newry; brig Eolus, from New-York; schrs. John L. Merrill, from Savannah; John Kelso, from Charleston; A. Mayford, from Belfast, Me.

Cld. steamers George Appold, for Boston; William Kennedy, for Providence; Mediator, for New-York; Somerset, for Providence; Fanny Cadwallader, for New-York; Florence Franklin, for Philadelphia; bark Paladin, for St. Johns, P. R.; schrs. Aldana Rokes, for the West Indies; J. M. Richards, for New-Haven; Howard Williams, for Hoboken.

Sld. bark Titiana, for Copenhagen; schr. Speedwell, for Fort Defiance.

BOSTON, Mass., March 9.—Arr. steamer Batavia, from Liverpool; City of Dublin, from do.; Seminole, from Savannah; John S. Hopkins, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; barks Emma, from Batavia; Fredonia, from Fayal.

Also arr., brigs Clara Louise, from Mayagues, and Planet, from Cape Haytien; schr. Rebecca Florence, from Cienfuegos.

The steamer City of Dublin at this port, from Liverpool, encountered fearful gales on the passage. She was hove to 4 ds., and lost four boats and several sails.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 9.—Arr. bark Ida, from Dorchester, Eng.

Sld. schrs. Mary Mankin, for New-York; L. M. Collins, for Darien, Ga.

Cld. bark Gna, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 9.—Arr. brig Adeana, from Santiago, for orders, with foremast broken.

Below bark Taborriunna, from Glasgow, and a light Norwegian bark.

Passed in for Baltimore, barks Expert and Salina, in ballast.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 9.—Arr. bark Bjorviken, Bristol, for Baltimore.

Passed out bark Laura and brig Alno, for Queenstown; brigs Chesapeake, for Demerara; Echo, for Ponce; schrs. Monte Christo and an Italian.

Sld. barks N. C. Kerkejoaro, Kirkegaard, and Mercator, and brig Da Capo, for Baltimore.

Passed for Richmond schrs. Frank G. Dow, from Boston; Agnes, from Bath; H. G. Paul, from ——; Eluthera, from City Point.

GALVESTON, March 9.—Arr. bark Eva Cargill, from Liverpool.

Outside—Barks Poisedon, from Newcastle; Tancred, from Liverpool.

Cld. brig Brazilian, for Bremen.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 9.—The steamer Caspian, from Baltimore, arrived this morning. She was off the harbor ten hours in a fog.

HAVANA, March 9.—Arr. this morning, steamer Columbus, from New-York.

LEWES, Del., March 9.—The American Line steam-ship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, passed in this morning. She reports having experienced heavy weather.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 9.—Cld. ships Tros, for Revel; Lake St. Clair, for Liverpool; barks Harriet N. Carlton, for Revel; Sif, for Havre.

Arr. at the Passes—Ships Golden Rule, from Liverpool; Francis P. Sage and Union, from Havre; barks Betty and U. S., from Liverpool; Kong Sverre, from Bordeaux.

Sld. steamer Historian.

NORFOLK, Va., March 9.—The schr. Henrietta, from New-Haven, for the Tangiers Islands, lost her foresail off the Wolf Trap, and put back for repairs. She will sail to-morrow.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 9.—Arr. U. S. steam-ship Powhattan and Monitor Canonicus, from Philadelphia; steam-ship Leo, from New-York; ship Universe, from Liverpool; barks Runer, from London; Bernhard and Agnes, from Liverpool; Jane Peake, from Swansea; Amos, from ——; schr. E. C. Elmer, from New-York.

Cld. ship L. B. Gilchrist, for New-York; schr. H. T. Townsend, for Baltimore.

Sld. schrs. Alice Bell, for Mosquito Inlet; Anna Bliss, for Baltimore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool, arr. 8th, reports: Feb. 28, lat. 51 28, lon. 14 38, passed steam-ship Manhattan, from Liverpool, for New-York; March 2, lat. 50 49, lon. 28 55, exchanged night signals with a bark-rigged steamer, bound E., showing three right lights in form of a triangle; 5th, lat. 46 02, lon. 47 58, passed steam-ship Svend, hence for London. The B. experienced during first part of passage strong westerly gales, accompanied with heavy squalls, and high, confused sea; latter part, moderate winds and fine weather.

Ship Northern Light, (of Boston,) Nelson, Liverpool Jan. 26, with mdse. to Frederick Baker, arr. 8th, reports made a northern passage. Experienced terrific gales from W., between lon. 30 and 40. Feb. 3 to 10, passed through a fearful hurricane, wind coming in at E. and hauling round to N. E. by the way of S. W. and N.; ship laying 24 hours under bare poles; barometer down to 28 25-100, in the height of the wind, Feb. 13, during the entire night, the lightning was almost constant from all points of the heavens, and accompanied with a fearful gale, which continued on the 14th; lost foretopsail on the morning of the 13th, broke the steering gear, and a few hours later broke the iron tiller, thus leaving the ship without the use of the rudder for 36 hours; on the night of 14th managed to rig a temporary tiller and steering gear, with which brought the ship to port; Feb. 26, lat. 41, lon. 56, had a fearful gale from S. W. to N. W.; lost lower maintopsail; barometer 29 20-100; 27th and 28th, violent gales from S. W. to N. W., continuing with heavy squalls of hail and of immense size, with thunder and lightning at intervals.

DISASTER.

Schr. Demory Gray, Brewster, from Charleston, S. C., March 2, for New-Haven, with lumber, went ashore last night, (8th,) about 10 miles N. of Barnegat. The Coast Wrecking Co. has dispatched one of their steamers to her assistance.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 9.—Sld. for the United States:—Arlington, John Watt, General Shepley, Corsica, Nellie T. Guest, King Oscar, Chiara, Bloomington, Lydia, Verwell, Magnolia and Pacific.

Arr. from the United States on the 6th inst.:—Oasis, Jenny; on the 8th, Compadre, Beltiste, Bjorke, Freia, Mary Lawton, Udgus, Angelina, Catharina and Edinburgh Castle; on the 9th, St. Paul, Calliope, Archimede, Tre Cugina, Anna Oneta and Crusader. Also arr. from the United States, Antionetta, Kong Sverre and Adolph Friedholm.

QUEENSTOWN, March 10—1:30 A. M.—The White Star steam-ship Celtic, from New-York, has just arr. at this port, and will sail at daylight for Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, March 9.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York Feb. 26, arr. here at 10 o'clock last night and proceeded to Liverpool.

The Elcano has arr. here much damaged.

PLYMOUTH, March 9.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Holsatia, Capt. Barends, from New-York Feb. 26, for Hamburg, arr. here at 6:30 o'clock last evening.

BRISTOL, Eng., March 9.—The Great Western Line steam-ship Great Western, Capt. Stamper, from New-York Feb. 21, arr. here this morning.

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SPANISH CEDAR BOARDS,

14 to 27 feet long, all widths, sawed expressly for shell and other boats. Also, full stock of hard wood lumber.

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Foot of 5th and 6th sts., East River.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person.

HENRY A. DANIELS, No. 144 Lexington av.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MRS. SUSAN EVERETT, M. D., WILL GIVE the first of her fourth course of pay lectures to ladies, on TUESDAY, March 10, at 3:30 P. M., at the Lecture Room of the First Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Anderson, Pastor,) Park av., between 39th and 40th sts., New-York. Subject: "The Best Foods for the Best Bodies." Admission, 50 cents.